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“CORRESPONDENCE  
OF  
GEORGE BAILLIE  
OF JERVISWOOD.”

M.DCC.II.—M.DCC.VIII.

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# THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

OCTOBER M.DCCC.XLII.

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100 THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.

## PREFACE.

THROUGH the kindness of the late MR. BAILLIE of Mellerstain, I am enabled to present the Club with the following Letters, containing the correspondence of his ancestor, GEORGE BAILLIE of Jerviswood, with the Earl of Roxburgh and Secretary Johnstone.

Although these Letters are chiefly occupied with the petty intrigues of the different factions in Scotland, in their struggle for office and power, and particularly during the feeble administration of Lord Tweeddale and the Squadrone, who were displaced to make way for Argyll and Queensberry, they still possess some interest, as being written during the violent contention between the Parliaments of England and Scotland that preceded the Union of the Kingdoms, and during the progress of the Union itself. They exhibit, too, the undisguised sentiments of the most eminent persons of that Party, with regard to whom Burnet, in writing of the Union, thus expresses himself:—"But that which advanced the design most effectually, and without which it could not have succeeded, was, that a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, who were in no engagements with the Court, (on the contrary, they had been disoblged and turned out of great posts, and some very lately,) declared for it. These kept them-

## PREFACE.

“ selves very close and united, and seemed to have no other interest but that of their country, and were for that reason called the “Squadrone.”\* ”

The publication of Lady Murray's Memoirs renders any further account of her father, Baillie of Jerviswood, unnecessary. He is universally admitted to have been a man of vigorous talent and uncompromising principle, and to have obtained a commanding influence over the conduct of his party ; and Lockhart, who certainly was not disposed to flatter one of his “ *rebellious race*,” describes him as “ of a profound solid judgment, and by far the most significant man of his party, to whom he was a kind of Dictator.”

MR. JAMES JOHNSTONE, better known as Secretary Johnstone, was a younger son of Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warristoun, who fell a victim at the Restoration to the personal resentment of Charles the Second.† He was educated in Holland, and through Bishop Burnet's‡ interest was appointed to attend Mr. Sidney on his mission to mature the Revolution in England. Upon King William's accession, Mr. Johnstone was employed as Envoy to Berlin, from whence he was recalled to receive the appointment of Secretary of State for Scotland, which he held till the year 1696, when, in consequence of the discussions that arose on the Darien enterprise, and through the ill offices of Mr. Carstairs, he incurred the King's displeasure, and was dismissed from his post. From this time he remained unemployed till the year 1704, when, on the formation of Tweeddale's Administration, he received the valuable

\* For the sequel of this passage *vide* Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. v. page 280, octavo edition 1823.

† Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland.

‡ Burnet's mother was a sister of Warristoun's. The Bishop and the Secretary were therefore first cousins.

## PREFACE.

appointment of Lord Register, an office that had formerly been held by his father, whose acceptance of it from Cromwell, formed one of the heads of the indictment under which he was put to death. In the following year he was again dismissed at the instigation of Argyll, as the prelude to a total change in the ministry, and to Queensberry's return to power.\* He is described as a person of learning and virtue, perfectly sincere, but "hot and eager, too soon possessed with jealousy, and too vehement in all he proposed." And Macky, who gives his character at length, says that he was the first man to teach the Commons of Scotland to know their own strength, and to cast off their dependence upon the Nobility. He appears, more than any man of his day, to have incurred the hatred of the Cavaliers; and Lockhart cannot name him with ordinary civility.

JOHN EARL OF ROXBURGH was more fortunate in obtaining the esteem of all parties; nor can even Lockhart withhold the following testimony to his talents and accomplishments:—"He made his first appearance in the world to the general satisfaction of all men. He was a man of good sense, improved by so much reading and learning, that perhaps he was the best accomplished young man of quality in Europe, and had so charming a way of expressing his thoughts, that he pleased even those 'gainst whom he spoke." And Sir David Dalrymple dwells with enthusiasm upon his "consummate merit, the elegance of his manners, his fine parts, greatness of soul, and all the endearing qualities which go into the composition of a great man." He had been one of the Secretaries of State during Tweeddale's Administration, and on the ratification of the Union was created Duke of Roxburgh. As a representative Peer in the British House of Lords, he took an

\* Carstairs's State Papers.

## PREFACE.

active part in the politics of the day, and in the succeeding reign was employed in several important posts.

It has been a good deal the fashion to assert that the Union was brought about by money sent from England to purchase the votes of our Nobility and Representatives, and that the paltry sum of eight thousand pounds had been sufficient to corrupt the Parliament of Scotland. Mr. Malcolm Laing, in an uncharitable note, has taken some pains to fix this reproach of venality upon the Squadrone Party. It is not impossible that means may have been afforded to the leaders of the Squadrone, by which they might secure the support of some needy dependents; but that they themselves, men of distinguished rank, fortune, and honour, and who had shrunk from no sacrifice of ease or fortune in maintaining their principles, should have been influenced by the sordid motives imputed to them, always appeared to me utterly incredible. These letters of the Earl of Roxburgh and Mr. Baillie afford the best evidence of the purity of their conduct, and prove that, though abundantly zealous for the interest of their party, and not disposed to be over scrupulous as to the means of securing its ascendancy, their co-operation in promoting the Union proceeded from a sincere conviction that it tended to the peace and prosperity of their country, and that it interposed the most effectual barrier against the return of the exiled Royal Family. There is a long letter from the Earl of Roxburghe, dated from Bath, on the 28th of November 1705, containing his views on this subject, at a time when his party was on the worst terms with the Court, and when he himself systematically avoided all intercourse with the English Ministry, whose real intentions respecting Scotland were still doubtful. Nor can it afford any ground to impeach their honour, that after the completion of the Union, the important services of the Squadrone should have been requited by the

## PREFACE.

advancement of Roxburgh in the Peerage, and by some show of favour and confidence towards others of the party, who were well received at Court, or admitted to the Privy Council in Scotland.

Most of Johnstone's Letters, and all those of Roxburgh, are written in cypher, which will account for some awkwardness of expression that occasionally appears in them. They are so much injured by damp and decay, as to be in many places illegible. Baillie's Letters are copies in his own hand, before they had been put in cypher.

It may be necessary to mention, that the Squadrone is always designated under the name of the *New Party*, to distinguish it from the *Old Revolution*, or *Court Party*, from which it had separated.

MINTO.

OCTOBER M.DCCC.XLII.





CORRESPONDENCE OF  
GEORGE BAILLIE OF JERVISWOOD.



# THE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

GEORGE BAILLIE OF JERVISWOOD.

## I. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

SIR,

21<sup>st</sup> March 1701-2.

I HAVE forgot in the present confusion when I writ last. I have not yet seen Annandale, and know not if I shall see him. He complains mightily of my ingratitude to him. Queensberry is Commissioner, and the Parliament meets on the 26th of May. How much is most, I know not, but certainly a great deal is, and will be with you. However, had Duke Hamilton and others been here, matters would not have gone [as they] do. But the Court had no choice, and your nibbling, (as they call it here,) at small things, has given ill impressions, as if there were at bottom an unmanageable spirit that loves contention for contention's [sake,] and which they say they can allow to have been soured by the late ill administration; but which ought not in the beginning of a reign to give uneasy prospects. So friends talk. However, there is still room to retrieve matters; for the disposition at bottom is to correct and reform matters, and to take the *contrapied* of the past administration; but whether this *contrapied* will be another extremity or not, I cannot answer, but will depend on the Ministry—I mean [which] of the candidates shall prevail; but still [I say] the disposition is to correct, and therefore I wish people would have patience. *Principis obsta* is no doubt best in essentials, but it's time enough to refuse

to part with a hoof when we shall know that the [yielding of] it will signify nothing. The first opportunity is lost, but a second and third, &c. will offer. The expectation here was, that the Countrey party would have run into addresses for a new Parliament, which no doubt would have been acceptable to some here, in hopes thus to come at Episcopacy; to others for much better purposes. I shall be sorry if Presbiterie and the true interests of the countrey, ever become incompatible. I am at a distance and [may] be mistaken, but I have some reasons [suggested?] here to make me think, that Presbiterie and a new Parliament will agree, provided the Presbyterians begin, and, out or in Parliament, address for a new Parliament. This will gain the nation to them, by shewing that they prefer its certain and undoubted interests to . . . . doubtful dangers.

## II. FROM THE SAME.

26th May 1702.

*London.*

SIR,

I THANK you for yours, but I have nothing to say but what you will have heard before this. I have not been at Court, and all [kind of] buffinell is dead here. It . . . . . foot we conjectured, which is not diffembled now; and then the whisper is more and more that you are all Jacobits, the meaning of which I know no more now than I did when you were here, only I know more that it is so. As to the usage I have had from the Duke and his brothers, I have heard enough of it; there must be some strange calumny, or malice, or trick, or instrument at bottom. All . . . is that . . . . . nor desirous, but will officiously serve no man that will believe romances of me, and not so much as give me an opportunity to vindicate myself. But whoever is at the bottom of all this, he will be . . . . . thing. Pray let me know if, when you receive this, you find some [as] high and vigorous as they were here at London. I have reason to suppose not.

Farewell.

Write as you did before on the cover, without a cover.

You will no doubt have the Queen's Speech, which malcontents here

. . . . .

## III. FROM THE SAME.

SIR,

May 1702.

NEITHER of the Dukes, I assure you, have parted well pleased with the Court. Teviot's turning out, you may tell him, was much pressed for, but in vain. It seems too a great many other things promised, or . . . ; upon which declaration . . . made by the undertakers, that in case they succeed not, they are not to be blamed. I find the Church party here very well pleased now with the meeting of your Parliament, and they no more mind the matter. It stands certainly as I guessed it did. If my friends, the Presbyterians, have no eyes to see, I am sorry I cannot put mine in their heads: *quos Jupiter vult perdere, dementat*. I took leave of Duke Hamilton, and he was with me; but he told me nothing of what passed with . . . He is expected here after [the] Parliament. I expostulated some matters with him; he shifted: breaches here will widen very fast. My Lord Rochester threatens to lay down, and I have ground to [believe] that he is in earnest . . . his authors that . . . Rochester, that he and his party would be for Episcopacy, but the [Duke?] had not then seen Rochester. You cannot lose by the adjournment, if what passes here be written down by such as the ministers will believe: for it will quickly be publick discourse that your meeting must end in the overthrow of Presbitery. The bearer seems resolved, in spite of his circumstances, to vote according to his judgment, and] your friends will no doubt encourage him; his case is very hard. He or you may write to me thus,

For Mr. Warner, goldsmith, near Temple-barre, London, or in . . .  
 . . . for me. of Mrs. . . . house, Pellmell.

The Whiggs, now that they see my Lord Rochester govern you, are turning for you.

## IV. FROM THE SAME.

20th June 1702.

I HAVE had all your's, and have drawn for that money. It is known, in the coffee-houses, who amongst you were for staying in, and who for going out; and your friend here, who was railed at, and his moderation called

treachery, is now laid to have been the incendiary, nay, to have been upon the plott, because he foretold that this matter would at last come to the refusing of the taxes, which I hope they will prevent, by calling a new Parliament, if they believe it; but hitherto they do not believe it; but own themselves surpris'd with what has happened, which they were confident would not be. Your differences make a great noise here amongst the people, and I cannot think, however the address be received, but that the Court will put an end to them. Those of whom you have quite another opinion, lose no occasions, both by themselves and their friends, to declare that they had no share in the counsels that have occasioned such a scandalous rent amongst you; and others you took to be friends, whatever part they act underhand, seem above-board to condemn you mightily, and to own that the credit of authority must be maintained. In short, there is at bottom, a mystery, a secret, in all this affair, which it seems your friend has ignorantly run counter to; for the pretended causes of their anger with him were nonsense. He wishes some of you may be on your guard, for he reckons your case the same, till time bring light [out of] darkness, which it must do quickly.

Farewell.

He wishes you and your Lady would come to the Bath, since her health requires it. He desires to know if L<sup>d</sup>. S. was for coming out.

#### V. FROM THE SAME.

*16th July 1702.*

I HAVE had all your's, and am much concerned for the trouble you are like to have in your private concerns. He has been with me; and upon my challenging him, partly denies, or urges his necessities, with which I must seem softened at present, for reasons I shall tell you; for I still hope we shall quickly meet. There is no appearance of his getting any thing here. Those he relies on have not power. As to my own business, you know A<sup>l</sup>. (Annandale?) and I were not so much as in visiting. So far was I from passing from the composition, that I positively refused it; but I am to expect no other usage, nor can I blame professed enemies so much as pre-

tended friends. But you see the Marquis mistake me, for it is not humour that withholds me; that is now over, but I am disabled. That which he and you expect from me is no more in my power at present than in any footman's. Others are possessed by malicious calumnys, with impressions that are a barre in my way, which I cannot remove; for they will not own them nor enter upon the point with me. Tyme, or some new turn, must do it. Pray make Tweddale and others understand this; and tell the former I shall write to him as soon as it is to any purpose. I have been tried to write to your friends to come up. My answer was, That I would advise them neither one way nor other: upon which I was asked, If I thought they would come? My answer was, That, I thought, nothing less than the Queen's pleasure would bring them up. The Whiggs, I hear, are for the Parliament's meeting again in August, to pass the Abjuration; but the Church party is for a dissolution.

Farewell.

By some people's speaking to me, it seems the Court grows weary of the trouble your business gives them. You will hear, it's like, by this post, more than I know, being where I am.

#### VI. FROM THE SAME.

*London, 4th August 1702.*

I HAD your's, but since I wrote last to you, I wrote once to your friend the Marquis; but pray tell him, that nothing is sure here, till it be resolved in the Cabinet; for whatever the inclination may be, they often change when they meet. However, your friend has been again spoke to, and changes there will be very speedily, they say; tho' at the same tyme I believe Queensberry must first be heard. He and others give great hopes of the elections, and that there will be no dispute nor hesitation in the payment of the taxes. Thus it's like they will ask a new delay, till the elections be over. But the Church party here, who carry it out of fight, presse for a Parliament with you; and they seem now to be more and more for Duke Hamilton, as we speak here. They seem to be positive that they will do something before the elections to sway them the Church way: it seems they will turn out Seafeld, and put Tarbat in his place, (which [I believe]

Queenſberry will not bear) or Regifter ; but, as I have told you, nothing is certane. As for B<sup>u</sup> (Belhaven?), I dire&tly nor indire&tly have noe need of them [him?]; and my reaſons not to flye to extremityes with him concerned rather you than myſelf; for he has now a merit here as a martyr; and I know that he had, in a verry good place, given a verry good cara&tere of you; and I ſpoke to him till he cryed, which ſoftened me. As to his part with C<sup>rs</sup> (Carſtairs?) he has, to my knowledge, done me ſuch offices theſe 7 years; ſo you may imagine whether your friend be upon his guard or not. It's true, too, that he has done C<sup>rs</sup> (Carſtairs?) more hurt than all the enemyes he has. I told him that you would carry matters againſt him as far as you could, and reach him here if you could. Pray dire&t Mr. Douglaſs, (for mine to him may be opened,) to doe nothing that may hinder me to quarrell and reduce in due tyme that compoſition [from the] Ex<sup>r</sup>. (Exchequer?); tho it's noe purpoſe to diſcover any ſuch intention at preſent. Tarbat ſhould be on the road hither. Your friend begins to be fairly ſtated again; that is, they ſeeme deſirous to h[ave] him; but he deſires you to depend on nothing he writes, if not that they will ſuffer matters to goe noe farther wrong.

Farewell.

#### VII. FROM THE SAME.

*11th Auguſt 1702.*

THE Queen has ordered my Lord Blantyre to ſignifye her pleaſure to Duke Hamilton, and thoſe that were here with him, that ſhe ſhall be glad to ſee them here again; ſo I doe not ſee hou they can ſhun coming up. It will be conſtrued humour or worſe; I mean that you are dipped in bad deſigns, as has been whiſper'd about here of ſome of you. I cannot tell you what the Court will doe, when you are come; only, in general, they ſeem reſolved to make changes, I believe both of meaſures and men. Tarbat, too, is ſent for, or allowed to come. As for yourſelf, I have given you trouble already; however I cannot abſtain from giving you my opinion, that as your and G's (Godolphin's?) friend, as well as the countrey's, you ſhould be both here. There is a great diſpoſition in the Court towards your friend the Marquis; he will be much to blame if he doe not come. Your friend here is again in very good terms with his friends, ſo that the ſtorme



is over ; but he asks nothing, which makes him the welcomer. Tarbat has written as one newter, or rather on your fyde ; that is, for a new Parliament ; and the Episcopall party here trusts him.

Farewell.

#### VIII. FROM THE SAME.

*25th August 1702.*

I WROT to you this day 14 night, and to my other friend, which was my second to him. If you be not come off, and [have no better] reasons to stay, pray lay them aside, and loose noe time. After the greatest applications imaginable to come to buffinesse, all is put off, because of the journey to the Bath, as is said ; but indeed till you come. My friend will have his father's place, or I have lost much pains ; but I think the thing certain. Make what use of this you please. If Duke Hamilton doe not come, it will be concluded that the Jacobits have hindered him ; for they have openly declared themselves against his coming ; nay, some of [them have been] so foolish as to be positive he will not come, as if they had an entire ascendant over him. Pray see that my friend come, whether he (the Duke) come or not : and come with him, you and others. If you despyse this opportunity, [we] cannot redeem it in this reigne. B. (Blantyre ?) yeilds to reason, and is more happy in his working than ever I knew any [novice] at a Court. There is a great jealousy here of some of you ; but I am reckoned [too much] your friend to be [told, what are] the grounds of it. There is trickerye somewhere, and molehills are made mountains ; but they own that they have no jealousy of my friend, and that, if they trust some others, it will be in conjunction with him.

Farewell.

#### IX. FROM THE SAME.

SIR,

*21st November 1702.*

I HAVE had two from you lately, but know not what to write. Tarbat seems to be the favourite, and is to be quickly amongst you, and your Jacobits will be tempted to leave you. It's uncertain when the Parliament is to meet : If you will pay the taxes, Why should it meet? Tullibardin [was to] be in Melville's place, and the Treasurer-Depute [turned] out. But Tullibardin is averse to come in alone, and nothing is designed for others at present.

The Duke is to have offers here in England, and Tweddale is stiffe, and neither desires, nor is desired, to come in. Ad to all this, that the Ministry having undertaken for the Parliament, will have nothing done but as they please, which has occasioned heats ; for some of them are for changes ; others not, till at least a Session of Parliament be over. The inclination of the Court is absolutely for changes, and those will be very thorough ones, whenever they shall have got over the difficulty about the taxes. Tarbat gave the Court hopes at first that you would all pay the taxes ; but is now uneasy about it. Your friend has not, directly nor indirectly, meddled since the adjournment that was so downright contrary to the hopes given him, and the avowed purposes in calling a new Parliament ; but he was convinced there is a secret in [some of] our affairs that he was not trusted with, and that by acting in the dark, he might run his head against a wall. My Lord Roxburgh, as well as my Lord Tullibardin, and Lord Blantyre, and Sir Alexr. Bruce, &c. have all assurances that they are to be employed, but it seems not till the Session of Parliament be over, in case it meets. Here, the Whigs reign in the House of Lords, and espouse the Bishops : The Tories reign in the House of Commons, and espouse the Lower Clergy ; [so] that the heats go high ; but the great turn of success this last summer must overcome all rubbs amongst ourselves. Hitherto the pensions cannot be got done.

Farewell.

#### X. FROM THE SAME.

*22d December 1702.*

YOU will have had mine by a friend. Tweddale, yesternight, took his leave ; told the Queen that he came hither in pursuance of her pleasure, and had waited to hear it, without troubling her, for that he came not to ask any thing for himself ; that now he was going home, and was ready to receive her commands. Her Majesty told him, that she was not yet come to a resolution as to Scotland, but when she did resolve, she would have a particular consideration for him, and that though he had not gone along with the measures of the last Parliament, she hoped he would with those of this. He answered, that he could not approve of the measures of her Ministry, but he would upon all occasions serve her Majesty [in pur]suance of her true [interests] and

those of the country, which he took to be the same, and was persuaded it was her Majesty's inclination to have them the same. She said it was so; and so they parted. He intends to leave this place the next week. I believe matters will continue as they are at present, and that my Lord Tullibardin will have no companions. My Lord Tweddale has behaved himself with much honour and decorum, but has not had fair play. At Court they seem resolved not to push the raising of the taxes; but that will depend on your Ministry, who, I am told, are very uneasy and fluctuating as to their measures. It's whispered that my Lord March is to have the Castle, and that [commis]sions for the Treasurer-Depute and Justice-Clerk's places are drawn blank. Belhaven hoped to have the former two days ago; but I believe my Lord Boyle will have it. My Lady Marleborough was yesterday pretty warm upon the Duke of Queensberry, for not settling Mr. Johnston's sister's pension. If he knew what to ask for her, he would get it done. There are great disorders in the English Parliament. You should have had a letter directed to Sir A. H., whose business I have no opinion of, if independence, or for life, be expected.

Farewell.

# XI. FROM THE SAME.

31<sup>st</sup> December 1702.

THIS is my third since I heard from you. Tweddale and Tullibardin being to part on Tuesday last, Tullibardin was bid stay till to-morrow by the Queen, and Marleborough sent to stop Tweddale till he should see him. In the mean while, Tullibardin pressed Tweddale to be on the Treasury, and otherwise another friend would be put on it; so that to refuse would be to give [offence] to the Queen; for Tweddale had said [to] him, that if other friends were [willing] he would be one, which he (Tullibardin) had told the Queen. Tweddale's meaning and words had always been, that he would be one, in case of a majority there on their side, to prevent all ruptures, and that the experiment might be allowed its full operation; for if you can believe them, others will quit, in case Tweddale be there. For these purposes Tweddale was advised to yield, in general, that in case the new Treasury was such, that is, so composed, that he could effectually serve the Queen in it, he would accept. But when Marleborough came, there passed only general compliments, and [all that] the Marquis said was, that [he was]

willing to serve the Queen in any post in which he could signify any thing. Noe doubt he will be put in the commiffion, and, it's like, one more of his way. Thus you fee he is every way free to advife with friends at home what to doe. He and Tullibardin leaves this place too-morrow. Some papers have been figned this day. I believe my Lord March is Governor of the Caſtle, and Tarbat's brother Lord of the Seſſion and Juſtice-Clerk; and Boile, Treafurer-Deput. They are, or will be; and Dunmore was, or is, to have the Ordinance, if he will accept of it.

Farewell.

## XII. FROM THE SAME.

13th February 1702-3.

I HAD your's laſt week, and give you many thanks for the trouble you take in my buſineſs. I was much concerned at a paſſage in one of your's, this winter, about your miſfortunes in your own private affairs. I told you my mind then. I hope you are more eaſy at preſent. I write feldom, becauſe I know little; for ſince the adjourning of your Parliament beyond the time for raiſing the taxes, I have ſhunned all talking with the Engliſh Miniſtry on Scotch matters, and you know I feldom ſee the Scotch. The Engliſh now leave the matter to them; but after all, their bottom is, to joine with thoſe, whoever they be, that ſhall have the majority of the next Parliament; and upon this they ſett up their reſt, and think no further on the matter. The truth is, their own buſineſs leaves no room for your's. The Commons have overacted in every thing; ſo that, inſtead of breaking in upon the Act of Settlement, a bill this day paſſed in their Houſe, making it treaſon to act againſt the Succeſſion, which is a great and unexpected blow to the Jacobite intereſt, both here at home, and all over Europe. The Commons ſent a bill to the Lords for allowing a new tyme to take the oaths: the Lords, who have loſt noe advantage this ſeſſion, returned the bill, with the addition as above, founded upon a precedent in the late reign, in favours of the Queen; for by their common law, or other law, *Non eſt hæres inventus*. Thus, the Commons muſt either agree to declare themſelves Jacobites, which the people here will not bear; particularly, in caſe of a new Parliament, (which is talked of,) ſuch men would not be choſen; and therefore, tho there was a diviſion about another clauſe, which, too, was carried for the Lords by one, the clauſe of treaſon and the other extending all to

Ireland, passed unanimously. This, to my understanding, is of more consequence than any thing that has happened since the King's death ; for now the Whig party will be inquisitors upon the Jacobites, and the Court will be very shie to pardon them. It's not my fault if you have not heard of the Archbishop of York's discourse, in a meeting of the English about the Union ; that now the time was for restoring Episcopacy in Scotland, and that, if that was not intended by the Union, both the nation and church would be loofers by it, &c. My Lord Rochester said, that he knew not when, if ever, it would be seasonable to restore Episcopacy in Scotland ; but that he was sure this was not the season to speak of it, &c. My Lord Nottingham trimmed ; but my Lord Normanby was plain, that he had never met upon any other designe, &c. The effects of my Lord Rochester's laying down will not appear till after the session is up. Tarbat's engaging that noe man would [be] for the taxes, and that the turning out of the Presbiterians would bring in all the Episcopall party to pay them, has lessened him here. Methuen is coming home from Portugal, *re infecta*. It seems all that business was only to amuse with expectations. The Dutch are to blame for the progress of the Elector of Bavaria, for had they done 2 months agoe (which they might have better done then,) what they have done now, in sending some of their troops to the High Rhine, for a month or two, he had been undone before now. My service to my Noble friend ; he will remember, I hope, what I desired him to remember.

Farewell.

### XIII. FROM THE SAME.

27th August [1704 ?]

I HAVE your's of the 20th. Mistake not mine last post ; it supposed you had another, which I find was left here, in which I told you, that your friend was abandoned, and his best friends, if he has any here, for Tarbat's being in his place, that one of them might have that claimed by him, who, they say, has the government of the Ministers. It's true, A<sup>1</sup> (Annandale ?) and S<sup>1</sup><sup>d</sup> (Seafeld ?) would have your friend's place for themselves. Matters being thus, I did what you would have done—prefer our common friend. As to the business ; the Ministry here not being of a piece, those for you got you desired up : it was deliberately done, and not at all extorted. Now others have [had] their pull, and have [had the] Commissioners of the Union named ;

but at the same tyme the other greater things they asked were all refused, in expectation of your coming. I am sensible of your difficulties, and am far from engaging for the event, in case you come ; but I dare engage that if you come not, you will be absolutely misunderstood by this Court, and those at it ; for you will give way to measures that will throw you into inextricable difficulties. You should, at least, write to Court your apologye, and send some of your number with it, by consent, if that can be, or any way rather than not. I think you are in the right not to come, if not pressed to it by your friends with you. The Queen will be 3 weeks at the Bath. Such haste in naming the Commissioners for the Union upon the authority of such a divided Parliament, is noe great proof that we here are more sincere in it than we used to be.

Farewell.

#### XIV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAVE wrote to my Lord Chancellor an account of what was done in the House of Lords yesternight, where the Queen herself was in person to take care of the Antient Kingdom. My Lord Treasurer did not only refute the arguments that were made use of against [our] A&ts, but declared that the passing of the A& of Security was absolutely necessary, and said, their meddling in our business would do but harm ; whereas if they would lett it alone, he believed the Queen might easily bring the affairs of that countrey to a happy settlement, and had employ'd men that were both able and in earnest in't. The Bishop of Salisbury has done a great deal in this matter too. This affair is delay'd till Wednesday by the means of K (Somers), in order to get a thorough conjunction betwixt E (the Lord Treasurer) and F (the Whigs) before that tyme. 6 (The Whigs) were modest in this business, but G (the Tories) were mad. If it fails in N (the House of Lords), it will be tried in 14 (the House of Commons). But if it's done by 7 (the Tories), every body will know the meaning of it ; so it won't have such weight. Roxburgh was with E (the Lord Treasurer) yesterday, who seems weary of business. 36 (Seafeld) has had no letters from 39 (the Duke of Hamilton), as 5 (the Lord Treasurer) said ; but if that business faile, t'other is entire. M M (Seafeld) has had no meddling with 37 (Queenberry), nor will it be now till 37 (Queenberry) ask it, or till there be more need for't. D (the Duke of Marlborough) and E (Lord Trea-

fur) are mightily for us. I wish friends would write to this place, declaring how much their meddling in our business may harm it, particularly 53 (Marchmont). There will be no avoiding 25 (a Scottish Parliament) this summer; so pray think what's necessary for that. Some talk here of discharging our cattle and linnen being brought in: if that's done, we are ruin'd, and we endeavour rather to get some good things done for us as the surest way to 24 (the Succession); or at least to begin when Z (the Succession) is over. Pray remember the Bishops' rents, and take care of Mr. Cunninghame's letter, tho you should neglect your other friends here.

[Indorsed] To my Lord Treasurer-Deput.

Adieu.

London, 30th November, 1704.

#### XV. FROM THE SAME.

SINCE my last there has something occur'd to me I must trouble you with. You know very well that there has never yet been made any capitulation for our troops abroad, which has occasion'd great clamour. We are now upon that matter with the Dutch, and I know no reason why we should not have it clear'd with the English likewise; especially if the Queen think fitt to send some of our troops abroad this year. It will, I believe, be very fit we get levie money, and very necessary, at the same time, to make articles for the whole. Captain Gain's business is like to go very well. I long to know what 39 (the Duke of Hamilton) is upon, and so soon as it's possible he shall hear of 37 (Queenberry) and 35 (Roxburgh's) meeting. Now that 13 (the House of Lords) is to be upon the affairs of 21 (Scotland), I fancy it might be of great use to us should A (the Queen) call 13 (the House of Lords) and 14 (the House of Commons) together, to tell them she will always use her utmost endeavours to maintain a good understanding betwixt 21 (Scotland) and 22 (England), and that she hopes that, as much as in their power, they will remove any grounds of misunderstanding that may be betwixt them, and endeavour to prevent all such for the future. You shall hear from me by the Thursday's post.

Adieu.

London, December the 2d, 1704.

## XVI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, December 2d, 1704.*

THIS is my third, but none the last post. On Wenſday the Queen being in the Houſe, at firſt on the Throne, and after (it being cold) on a bench at the fire, My Lord Rocheſter deſired the A& of Security might be read : the A& of Darien, he ſaid, had been read. This was oppoſed, and debated for an hour, as that which would irritat, and as being againſt their friends. The A& read about Darien was authentick, being printed at Edinburgh ; but the A& produced, being printed at London, had no authority. The Church party were for reading, and the Whigs againſt reading, but yielded that it was an A& of dangerous conſequence to England, and that they all knew what it was, and might fix upon any part, if they pleaſ'd, in arguing. 5 (Lord Treafurer) ſaid there were indeed great difficulties in Scotch buſſines ; but the way to overcome them was not to add to the irritation ; that matters there were not irretreivable ; that Her Majeſty was in the way to bring matters there right ; that ſhe had employed men of capacity, and who are ſincere and zealous in her ſervice ; and he hoped the Houſe would do nothing to render matters more difficult. Here one ſaid, he was glade to know that matters were retreivable ; for no man was a better judge than the Lord that ſpoke. Thus the reading was drop't ; as alſo the paſſing a vote upon the A&, which Haverſham moved : and then they went to the matter of the A&. 8 (Nottingham) made a long diſcourſe, full of innumerable bad conſequences, which you in Scotland never thought on. 12 (Biſhop of Sarum) ſpoke long of the bad government amongſt you ever ſince the Union,\* and the irritation that had been growing upon it all along, which made Charles the Firſt grant not only the conceſſions 1641, but thoſe of a higher nature thereafter ; of which he had now read an account, he ſaid, in Clarendon's 3d volume. Upon the Reſtoration, he ſaid, for a remedy, a Council was eſtabliſhed of Scotch and Engliſh, and all orders were to be given above board ; but a great man then, who would have all the power to himſelf, broke this, upon which there followed rebellions, &c. He remembered that 8000 armed men was brought down from the Highlands, to plunder a peaceable country, and the officers of the army had orders to ſhoot on the highway whomever they met that had not certain paſſes, &c.

\* The Union of the Crowns in 1603.



At the Revolution, he said, a Unione was designed; but that not taking effect, a great many errors had been committed, which he desired not to mention. But he could not abstain from putting their Lordships in mind of what they had done in the matter of Darien. That was just enough to irritate the Scotch, and to make them believe that it was a mighty valuable project which drove them into the unhappy subscription that cost them so dear. He said, he could not but observe, too, a strange partiality in the year 1703: An Act of Peace and Warr had passed, of infinite more consequence to England than the Act of Security, and without any visible necessity for the passing of it; whereas the other was passed to prevent the disbanding of the army at a time when an invasion was apprehended; and yet, said he, there was no complaint nor noise made of the Act of Peace and Warr. 5 (the Lord Treasurer) stated the matter, and did you all possible justice. The Act, he said, was the work of a preceding Session, voted then by a great majority, but her Majesty then had rejected it, and consented to it now, because then the communication clause was in it, and there was then money for the troops; whereas that clause was now taken out of it, and there was no money for the troops, but they must have been disbanded even when there was just ground to apprehend an invasion. He said, too, that the hurt the Act could do was contingent, and might be prevented; whereas the not passing it might have had consequences that could not have been well remedied. He said, the difficulties in Scotch business were not new; but he did not desire to dive into the causes of them. 10 (Somers) went through all the errors committed in this reign, in Scotch affairs, and laid them home with great art and weight; in particular, he insisted on the Act of Peace and Warr, the Wine Act, the Act of Security, and the Wool Act, and said it was of the highest consequence to England to provide for their own security against the danger they were in from such Acts, and to prevent the like in time to come. He owned that this ought to be done in as calm a manner as possible; and therefore he proposed an adjournment, that they might take time to think on it; that is, to have time to treat with the Court about an understanding in English affairs;—and the tail will follow.

Farewell.

The Commons will be at the Scotch business. Pray let me know what arms are come, or sent for.

Having written what's above about an hour agoe, one comes in and tells me, that this day Mr. Smith (the great mannager for the Whiggs amongst the Commons,) moved in their house for a day to take into consideration the buffines of Scotland, as being a buffines of the highest consequence to England; and was seconded by all sides, my Lord Hartington, Mr. Bromley, &c.; and to render the buffines the more solemn, a call of the House is ordered on this day sevensnight, in order to proceed to the Scotch buffines on Tuesday after. In short, the Treaty is broke off, and we must pay the reckoning. But at the same time the Whiggs say, that if the Court will be advisable, they are ready to gett such concessions, in matters of trade, made to Scotland, as that the Succession cannot fail to be settled. Possibly the Court waits till my Lord Marlborough come.

#### XVII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, December 7th, 1704.*

I WROTE none last post. Yesterday the Queen being in the House, Rochester, Nottingham, &c. pressed a vote upon the A& of Security. Many warm things were said, and the Scotch Acts of the two Sessions were accumulated: How was it possible that any Englishman could consent to them? It became the greatness of a Queen of England to resist such advices. Peterborough said, that the Queen had the power of France to resist, with the folly of Austria, the selfishness of the Dutch, and the ignorance of the Portuguese, with factions and other disorders at home; all which she had resisted, and would resist; but he should be sorry to have her accustomed to resist Parliament. The Whigs were for having new acts to secure England: 5 (Lord Treasurer) said, that was the better way. 10 (Somers) proposed a law to make the Scotch aliens, and to forbid the coming in of their cattle—this law to commence after some time, and to determine whenever the Succession should be settled:—which appeared to be the sense of the majority, tho many of them are for favourable laws to commence when the Succession is settled. My Lord Halifax said, all these acts were the effects of a bad humour amongst the Scotch, which began with the business of Darien, when they resolved to have gott the English trade to themselves. He went on to the Abjuration, which had in this reign been rejected; and so on to the other

A&s ; and then said, he could not but observe one thing, that the same hand that had begun all that humour by the A& of Darien, had now finished it by the A& of Security. Upon this, two Lords of Mr. Johnston's friends did vindicate him under the name of the then Secretary, and one of them appealed to 11 (Peterborough), who, he said, knew as well as any man the truth of what he said for Mr. Johnston, and how much Mr. Johnston had been wrong'd in that matter. No reply being made, the matter was left fall. Thus you see with what reason Mr. Johnston was accused of subjecting Scotland to the Whigs. This day Halifax made an apology to one of the two Lords, owning that if Mr. Johnston did not in 1695 keep the Parliament to sit beyond the time appointed, on purpose to pass that A&, then he had wrong'd him. After much wrangling, my Lord Wharton moved as follows : *That it is the opinion of this Committee, that upon consideration of several Acts of Parliament lately passed in Scotland, and the dangerous consequences that may follow from thence, as to the trade, and as to the present and future peace of this kingdom ; the most proper way to prevent those ill effects will be by some new Laws to be made for that purpose.* My Lord Poulett said, that the half of this preamble was not necessary, and that he thought that it had been agreed to, to shun irritations as much as possible. The Duke of Devonshire seconded this, but the Lords were weary on foot to be gone, and so the motion was agreed to, and those A&s are to be brought in on Monday. What the Commons will do, or how all will end, I know not ; but many of the Lords seem to relent ; but they are to and fro, as matters are off or on betwixt them and the Court.

Farewell.

#### XVIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH,

MY LORD,\*

THE House of Lords having met yesterday, came at last to this resolution, that draughts of acts should be brought in for their own security. Some propose making magazines in the North of England ; some spoke very much of the affairs of Scotland, in different manners ; and at last it seem'd agreed too, that an Act should be brought in, discharging our cattle

\* Baillie is thus styled, because he was Lord-Treasurer-Depute at the time.

and linen, its being imported ; and so it was put off till Wendſday next. I ſhould be glad to know what friends ſay to this matter, but have not time to write to my Lord Chancellour, or my Lord Privy Seal, to-night. I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant,

London, December the 7th, 1704.

ROXBURGHE.

#### XIX. FROM THE SAME.

THE deſign of 6 (the Whigs), in this matter, is to force us in to 24 (the Succeſſion) ; and the way they propoſe it is, that thoſe prohibiting A&ts ſhould not begin till a year and a half hence, and that only in caſe of Z (the Succeſſion) not being declared betwixt and then ; and that ſo ſoon as it is declared, they ſhould terminate : But tho E (the Lord Treafurer) ſeems to go into this, the deſign is, that all this buſſle ſhould end in no A&ts. I am only affraid that tho there ſhould be no A&, yet that this buſſle make 25 (the Scottiſh Parliament) poſſitive to have a treaty firſt ; and I do own it may very naturally be ſaid, How ſhall we be ſure but hardſhips be put upon us, ſo ſoon as 24 (the Succeſſion) is over, if we be not ſecured againſt them antecedently, as much as a poor nation can be ſecured againſt the oppreſſions of a richer, ſince it is alwayes in their power, and ſince they already ſeem to threaten us with it ? For my part, I don't well know what to ſay ; for unleſs our cattle and linen can be otherwayes diſpoſed on, we are utterly ruined ſhould thoſe laws take effect. And this is a matter of fact I beg you would clear me of ; for if they can be otherwiſe diſpoſed on to advantage, 31 (Limitations) are ſtill ſufficient to me ; but if they cannot, I ſhall think a treaty neceſſary, and the dangers of that, too, are innumerable. Again, ſuppoſe GG (Limitations) were ſufficient, it will be impoſſible to do it upon them, unleſs both 37 (Queenſberry) and 39 (Duke Hamilton) come into the buſineſs ; but if 39 (Duke Hamilton) ſtand ſtill out, conſidering how matters have gone here of late, it will be impracticable upon our laſt ſcheme. On the other hand, ſuppoſing a treaty ſhould be neceſſary, there is no bringing in 39 (Duke Hamilton) into the Government before next 25 (Scottiſh Parliament) ; or elſe 13 (the Houſe of Lords) would as much ſay next winter, that a treaty was to ruin 24 (the Succeſſion), as they now cry out againſt

28 (the A& of Security). Withall, I must tell you, that 5 (the Lord Treasurer) told me, to'ther night, that PP (Duke Hamilton) was coming to town; to which I replied, he would certainly have him; and I believe he thinks so. Now, if PP (Duke Hamilton) is brought in, and if 31 (Limitations) is sufficient, it's a clear case; but if a treaty must be, 39 (Duke Hamilton) must be left out, for the foresaid reason, and we shall have a troublesome gainer. So pray let me have certain information whether we can export our cattle and linen elsewhere, or not, to advantage; for we cannot subsist without exporting our product, and our being allowed to bring it here seems precarious. You shall hear from me next post; for to-morrow at ten a'clock I meet with 5 (the Lord Treasurer,) and at six a'clock at night I am to have my first meeting with 37 (Queensberry), at the Castle Tavern in Fleet Street.

Pray let me know how 49 (Montrose) and his friends are pleased, and what people say of 39 (Duke Hamilton) yet. Pray remember Mr. Cunningham, for we are all obliged to him.

Adieu

London, December the 7th, 1704.

#### XX. FROM THE SAME.

I WROTE you a long letter last post, and am now clear'd of that matter of fact I wrote to you off, being very certainly inform'd that we may export our beef and linen to greater advantage elsewhere. But that is not the business now; for, as far as I can guess, 54 (a Treaty), which I desire may stand for the word that was in my last, seems now to be the intention of 5 (the Lord Treasurer); by which means I am perfectly in the mist; for if that must be, where it will end, God knows. Besides 39 (Duke Hamilton) can never be brought [round, in] order to set 54 (a Treaty) on foot; for in the . . . and 14 (the House of Commons) will swear it's a trick to hinder 24 (the Succession); and to go into 54 (a Treaty), leaving him out, makes it his doing, at the head of the opposers, which is indeed making him master of 21 (Scotland). If 54 (a Treaty) is certainly the design, all our former schemes are broke, and how 24 (the Succession) will be brought about, is not very easy to determine. 36 (Seaford) seems very much now for 54 (the Treaty); and I am told to-night that 38 (Argyll), and all that party, are to be for it; so we need say nothing for a while.

I was last night with 37 (Queenberry), who is in mightie passion that his appropriation is stopt. I told him, I did not design to trouble him with business, but saw no reason why we might not meet, tho we differ'd in politicks. He said we seem'd to design ruin for him and his familie; to which I said, it was never [intended] to sacrifice either to 39 (Duke Hamilton), but that I was against appropriations in generall. At last, he insisted so violently, that I was forced to say there were many in opinion it was not a just debt, and that he might be called to an account for it; to which he said, he wished 1 (the Queen) would refer it to 25 (the Scottish Parliament). It's impossible to tell you all that pass'd; but, in short, his great aim was to bring me to be for his business, telling me 36 (Seafield) had sworn to be his friend; and mine was to exasperate him at 39 (Duke Hamilton). I stood bluff, and believe firmly that A (the Queen) and E (the Lord Treasurer) may secure him without contrary orders. This meeting will make great noise, and, I believe, have good effect; tho at first I shall suffer by it. Sel. (Selkirk), when I told him on't to-day, was [very angry], and said, he was 39 (Duke Hamilton's) brother, and [that he] would never set up 37 (Queenberry), who he knew desired nothing so much as to brew his hands in their blood. I told him, I was as little for setting up 37 (Queenberry) as he, and was as much against his appropriation; but that it was necessary to gain him in order to do the business. He said, he did not think it necessary, for he did not doubt but 39 (Duke Hamilton) and 40 (the Duke of Atholl) might both change their mindes; which he had not said, if he had not been piqued. Next post I shall write to Rothsels and Haddingtoun. I am sorry at what you write me, and shall think of what you tell me of Steward. Adieu. The worst thing, in my opinion, 13 (the House of Lords) and 14 (the House of Commons) can do to us, is to force us into 54 (a Treaty). I forgot to tell you that 37 (Queenberry) said, he never believed 1 (the Queen) [was in] earnest as to 24 (the Succession); but that, notwithstanding of all that had passed, he believed there was a possibilitie of doing that, but would not tell me how. However, I may find a way, if it is to the purpose, to get out of him by 5 (the Lord Treasurer.)

London, December the 9th, 1704.

## XXI. FROM THE SAME.

*December the 12th, 1704.*

I TOLD you in my last that I [was] afraid there would be no need of those schemes we had projected ; and indeed, if the House of Commons do to-night as the House of Lords did last night, we shall have no need of either 37 (Queenberry), or 39 (Duke Hamilton). But it is now nine a'clock, and the House of Commons is not up yet. The House of Lords, as I am informed, have left it to the Queen to name persons to treat with us upon the business of an Union. They have likewise ordered bills to be brought in, discharging the bringing in our cattle and linen, which are only to take place against such a time, in case the Union is not concluded, or the Succession settled, betwixt and then. There is one just now come in, that tells me the debate run in the House of Commons to-night, whether a censure should be put upon the proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, or no. It was carried No. You see what we are to expect if an Union wont satisfy us, since Limitations . . . not ; for, instead of proposing us favours, as a separate kingdom, if we do settle the same Succession with them, they make hard laws upon us, if we do it not within such a time ; nor without an entire Union will they ever give us any favour in trade. 35 (Roxburgh) is resolved not to speak to E (Lord Treasurer) concerning the affairs of 21 (Scotland), till E (Lord Treasurer) speak to him ; nor is there any certainty what 5 (Lord Treasurer) really designs. So soon as any thing is proposed to LL (Roxburgh), you shall know it, but till then we had best say nothing ; and even then it will be pretty hard to know whether what's first said be designed, or no. I am very positive that 39 (Duke Hamilton) will fall of his price very much upon 35 (Roxburgh's) meeting with 37 (Queenberry) ; for I have been told by a friend of PP (Duke Hamilton's), and one that knows him well, within this eight-and-forty hours, that if A (the Queen) had a mind for this business, 39 (Duke Hamilton) was vain and necessitous ; but it's needless to think of this for a while. The House of Lords are to address the Queen to have ships sett in such and such stations, for taking of Scotch ships going and coming from [France]. 25 (a Scottish Parliament), you see, cannot be delayed. I have writ to . . . to night, as you desired me. Next post you shall have a letter for a hundred pound to Mr. Redpath, tho not in his name. This should have been a letter of compliment to you, for

receiving my commiffion at Counfell, but I know you'l excuse me. It being past eleven, I muft desire you would fend me a copy of this letter, as like-wife of the firft I wrote you.

Adieu.

London, December the 12th, 1704.

XXII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, December 12th, 1704.*

I HAD none with the laft poft from you. It's now near eight a'clock, and the Commons have not yet done with the Scotch buffinefs. Yesterday the Lords ordered bills to be brought in; one for empowering the Queen to name Commiffioners to treat with you for an entire Unione; one to declare all Scotch not fetled here, or in Ireland, or in the Plantations, or that are not in the fleet or army, to be aliens. This A&t is to commence from a blank day, which it's thought will be the laft day of the next feffion of Parliament here; and it is to commence only in cafe neither the Unione nor Succeffion be fetled then. A bill of the fame nature, too, is ordered, prohibiting cattle and fheep; and bills are ordered, but which I fuppofe will be turned to an addrefs, to have frigggatts in proper ftations for feifing all your fhips that trade with France. More guards, too, are to be appointed, and more fevere laws enacted, to hinder the carrying of Englifh or Irifh wool into Scotland. All this was propofed by 6 (the Whigs,) and 7 (the Tories) acquiefced. It appears by what was faid, that no conceffions are to be expected barely upon your coming in to the Succeffion; and fo treatys, in order to the Succeffion, fignify nothing, as I in vain told people the laft fummer. In fhort, you may fetle the Succeffion upon limitations, if you please, if the Court will ftill venture to grant them, or you may accept of a Union. If you will do neither, you may expect all the mischief that can be done you; for, as it was faid, you and your independence are not fo great but that you muft depend either on France or England, and fure they will not fuffer you to depend on France, if they can help it. 52 (Ormifton) faid yesterday (but name him not) that my chief\* was to be quickly here. This I am fure of: I am not fo fure that Leven is to be with him; fo what you do, do quickly. I have preff'd 35 (Roxburgh) to writ to the former this night. The fpirit here runs upon 20 (conquest) or 23 (union);—the laft

\* Apparently the Marquis of Annandale, chief of the clan of Johnstone.



at present, or the former tqnobqfbdf (upon a peace). A letter from Paris, the last post but one, bore that there was an express from Italy with bad news, for none were told. This last post brings news from the Hague that came to the States from their Resident at Cologne, that there was a letter there from the Postmaster of Salzburg, that the young Count Lemberg, Adjutant-General to Staremburg, had pass'd there post going to the Emperour with the news that they had attack'd Vandosm's (Vendome's) camp before Verue by surprise, (in the night, it seems,) and having killed 8,000 French, had rais'd the siege. This looks very probable, if it was possible. It's believed that less or more of it is true; but the Minister of Savoy says, that he does not know of any troops that his master has, sufficient for such an execution. Pray let me know how the news from this concerning our affairs works amongst you. I think I wrot to you, that instead of the severe laws now to be made here, I press'd for favourable laws, to commence at the settling of the Succession. I know this would have been reckoned bribery, as the other will be termed threatening. However, this had been a fair invitation to treat about the Succession. The Commons are now up, and upon a division, Whether to what the Lords had done they should add the following answer of the Scotch four Acts; That they tended to the subversion of the Protestant religion; to the prejudice of the succession of Hanover settled here; and the distraction of the trade and commerce of this nation? There were 209 against the censure, and 151 for it. The Whigs and the No-Tackers joined against it; for if it had carried, there would have been an address to the Queen to know who of the English Ministry had advised the Act. This is all I have heard on the suddain, and which I cannot promise to be exact.

Farewell.

### XXIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I WAS very much out of humour [the other] night when I found I had not answer'd what was on the backside of your letter; and indeed it was by chance I perceived it, just as I was putting it up in my pocket after all my letters were dispatch'd. What 53 (Marchmont) offers is mightie kind, but I cannot possibly advise any thing in it as yet, till all be concluded in our affair here, and till 35 (Roxburgh) know certainly whether E (the Lord Treasurer) is for 23 (Union), or 31 (Limitations). I am affraid 23 (a Union) is the design; so I wish you may be finding people's pulses in that matter. For my

part, I am intirely for 31 (Limitations), and am hopefull 21 (Scotland) will be able to maintain them, tho 30 (the Act of Peace and War) gives great offence here, and I am fure they will lefs bear what's further neceffary. Befides, fhould 20 (Conqueft) be attempted by 22 (England) for fear of 26 (Trade), in cafe of our having all neceffary 31 (Limitations), there's no fear but . . . we may have 23 (an Union). But if 25 (the Scottifh Parliament) wi[ll] . . . fatified with 31 (Limitations), I fee no me . . . 23 (a Union), for the meaning of Y (the Union) . . . it fhould be intir'd; nor [fhould we] have the leaft favour in BB (trade), you may fee, without it. This is my opinion, and I fhall be glad to know yours; as likewife, how you think it may go in 25 (the Scottifh Parliament).

Pray mind the Bifhops' rents; and I beg you would take care of my Lord Nidefdale (Nithfdale) in the Exchequer.

Adieu.

London, December the 14th, 1704.

#### XXIV. FROM THE SAME.

*December 19th, 1704.*

I CAN give you no poffitive anfwer, as yet, as to the capitulation, but fhall, in a poft or two. I have not heard of 37 (Queensberry) fince our interview, but I can affure you, 36 (Seafield) is very tight yet. You feem yet to be in doubt about 25 (a Scottifh Parliament); but to delay it is impoffible, after what has paffed here. Tho, after all, it's hard to fay whether any Act will be made in relation to us, or not; nor is it very certain that both Houfes will agree on a treaty for an Union; fo that you may well endeavour to find what people are inclined too; but there's no venturing on giving them a turn, till matters are at a point here. 35 (Roxburgh) told E (Lord Treafurer), fometime ago, that it would be impoffible to do anything this fummer without 39 (Duke Hamilton). This is all I can fay to you now, till LL (Roxburgh) meet with 5 (Lord Treafurer). In the mean time, fhould be glad to have your opinion concerning 23 (an Union). I am affraid 50 (Tweeddale) is too poffitive concerning 49 (Montrofe). The £100 is for Mr. Redpath, and the £30 was given already by 45 (Lord Regifter) to another.

Adieu.

London, December the 19th, 1704.

PRAY if you know any thing of the buifness of Kilfaunes, let me understand how it ftands.

Since I ended my letter, I am told my Lord Juftice-Clerk is dead. It's a great lofs to us all, particularly to my Lord Chancellour. As for the Lord of the Seffion's place, you know how I was engaged at Windfor; fo whoever has a mind for't muft apply to the Queen herfelf for't. As for Juftice-Clerk, I fhall fay nothing, till I hear from you; but I fancy you will all encline to Gleneagies (Gleneagles), which will occafion its being kept vacant fometime. I am likewife told Colonell Macgill is dead; and I don't know but I may pretend to that place for a friend of mine own.

## XXV. FROM THE SAME.

*London, December the 21<sup>ft</sup>, 1704.*

I AM very much fupprifed with what you propofe as to 43 (the Lord Advocate); and yet I like it much better than 52 (Ormifton); for I fuppoſe TT (the Lord Advocate) has given affurances; how much they are to be truſted, I don't know. 36 (Seafield) is poſſitive, by reaſon of the other's violence; fo that if the whole is delayed till after 25 (the Scotch Parliament), it's all can be expected at preſent. Neither having met with C (the Duke of Marlborough), nor E (the Lord Treafurer) yet, I can fay nothing; and 3 (Marlborough) goes out of town to-morrou, for two or three dayes; but in fhort, till 13 (the Houſe of Lords) and 14 (the Houſe of Commons) have done with 21 (Scotland), in my opinion we muſt be mute. 50 (Tweeddale), I find, is much alarmed with Whitelaw's death, and 36 (Seafield) is very much fatiffyed with what 50 (Tweeddale) ſayes to me on that head. 44 (Harley)\* having wrote to you concerning 14 (the Houſe of Commons), I need fay no more.

Adieu.

\* Perhaps a miſtake for 45, that is, Johnſtone, Lord Register.

## XXVI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, 21<sup>st</sup> December 1704.*

I HAVE all yours ; but I have been in the country two posts. The Lords have sent their bill to the Commons, who are now upon it. It gives a power to the Queen to name Commissioners to treat about an absolute Unione, and makes you aliens, and forbids your cattle from the last day of the next Session, in case neither the Succession nor the Unione be settled then. There is to be a distinct bill about the wine-ships. Your friends did what they could to keep out those menacing parts of the bill, or to have them put in a distinct bill, but in vain, for 5 (Lord Treasurer Godolphin) would not interpose. Mr. How, and others amongst the Commons, said those menaces would hinder the Unione ; and, however, that it would be time enough to make such laws if all hopes of a Unione were lost : upon which, the other day, they ordered a bill, simply about the Unione, to be brought in. My Lord Haverham voted against the bill : he said that the settling of the Succession this last summer was hindered by putting that matter upon the foot of a treaty ; and now it was to be hindered on by the same method. He said a great deal more to the same purpose ; in which I wish he may be mistaken. My Lord Rochester said the Scotch were brave and stubborn, and, therefore, he did not think that to threaten them was the way to persuade them, which made him have a very bad opinion of the bill ; however, he submitted, he said, to the opinion of others, and voted for it. The Lords have an address before them, to be presented to the Queen, for the strengthening the garrisons of Berwick and Carlisle, and fortifying them, with Newcastle and Tynemouth, and training the militia, and disarming Papists, Nonjurors, &c. in the North. 5 (Lord Treasurer Godolphin) was never known to have been so uneasy, but he has now made up with 6 (the Whigs). 10 (Somers), 11 (Peterborough), &c. are to be in. 36 (Seaford) has not seen 5 (Lord Treasurer) these two weeks, but 52 (Ormsford) has ; but 6 (the Whigs) do not yet mind 21 (Scotland) seriously. What 13 (the House of Lords) does, is calculated for the elections to the ensuing Parliament. Tell 43 (the Lord Advocate) that a good correspondence never fail'd on 45 (the Lord Register's) part ; that he is very ready to renew it whenever he has such a prospect of Scots affairs as to encourage him to have a share in it ; otherwise a

correfpondence will be worth neither of their whiles. Ther is an order figned by the Queen for £130 to be remitted to Campbell, the goldfmith here, as money laid out for her fervice, which may pafs for fecret intelligence, as part of it indeed is, but the greater part is for Ridpath<sup>skcqbug</sup>, which muft be a fecret, for fuch is the malice of people here, that it would do hurt if known. Campbell knows not for what ufe it is. Pray tell 50 (Tweeddale) the truth, and gett the matter difpatched; otherwife the perfon concerned muft go to jayle, which were hard. 45 (The Lord Regifter) is to be furety to-morrow for him, for £50. There is an order, too, for fome money to Mr. Alexander Cuningham, who is an honeft man, and does good fervice here; he has an intereft both with 10 (Somers) and 44 (Harley), who are now good friends. As to what you intimate, that what paff among us at Windfor, is made known to the perfons concerned, UU (Harley) who knows all from E (the Lord Treafurer), does it on purpofe by his emiffaries to imbroyle us. 45 (The Lord Regifter) has had his own words in bufinefs, before he went to Scotland, brought about to him now, but only that which he faid of particular men; what's more material is ftill untold. Ormeftoun has been with Seafield recommending Arnefton for Juftice-Clerk, but it feems his other thought is to himfelf. LL (Roxburgh) is not friendly, I fear, to him whom you and I are for, nor will 36 (Seafield) preferr him to his friend. I have miffed 38 (Argyll); he is gone to the country, but no time is loft, for I believe nothing will be done at prefent. I dread mightily that 6 (the Whigs) will make a fchem of their own. I'll deal with MM (Seafield) to get his friends to defift; for it is *casus improvisus*; otherwife, all that is to be expected of WW (Lord Regifter), [is] that he'll be paffive, for he will not break his word, and the truth is he does nothing; he has neither feen friend nor foe. He has had a very civill letter from 4 (the Duchefs of Marlborough); but they fhun even appearances at prefent. Secretary Harley told in the Houfe of Commons, and, I think, faid that he was ready to take his oath on it, that he knew no more of Scotch bufinefs than of Jappan, and that he avoided even the converfation of thofe of that country. The Commons this day read the Lords' bill, and divided whether it fhould be read the 2d time on the 7th or 16th of January, and it carried on the 16th, —113 againft 102; and then they proceeded on their own bill, which they'll finifh before that day; and fo I reckon the Lords' bill will be loft.

Farewell.

## XXVII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I AM very much fatiffyed with 53's (Marchmont's) letters, and fhall make deliver them to-morrou. The Eaſt India ſhip makes a great noiſe here; and ſo will the ſhutting up of our banck, when it is known. It is certainly a great miſfortune; and, indeed, our miſfortunes are many. What will become of our affairs between 13 (the Houſe of Lords) and 14 (the Houſe of Commons) is very uncertain, but I am throughly convinc'd that if we do not go into Z (the Succeſſion), or Y (an Union), very ſoon, 20 (Conqueſt) will certainly be, upon the firſt Peace; for ſuppoſing E (Lord Treafurer) durſt go into ſuch GG (Limitations) as were yielded laſt, 22 (England) will never ſuffer 21's (Scotland's) enjoying 30 (the A&t of Peace and War), 34 (Armes), 27 (the Wool A&t), and what is neceſſary for maintaining of thoſe. Its true had 21 (Scotland) virtue and power enough to maintain ſuch a condition, I am ſure it's preferable to all; but that's the queſtion in debate, which, after all, depends upon occurring circumſtances. What follows is intirely to yourſelf. 52 (Ormifton) having yeſterday deſired LL (Roxburgh) to ſhow A (the Queen) that he was willing and deſirous to ſerve the Queen, and that now there was room, he hoped both poſts would be given him, for he having once been 46 (Treafurer-Depute), could not, with his honour, accept of one of them. 35 (Roxburgh) ſaid he was engaged to another, but ſhould repreſent to A (the Queen), in his own words, what he had ſaid. 52 (Ormifton) deſired he might do ſo, and withall ſaid 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Seafield) could not but ſee that that was more for the Queen's ſervice than what they had promiſſed; and hoped, ſince they were engaged, they would not take it ill if he employed others in this matter, but deſired 35 (Roxburgh) might ſimply narrate to A (the Queen) what he had ſaid; which 35 (Roxburgh) did this morning in preſence of MM (Seafield), after having recommended Forglan<sup>enſhmboc</sup>d, according to promiſe. However, 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Seafield) being very much convinced that 52 (Ormifton) would carry his point by the means of 6 (the Whigs), which what follows will convince you of, they did humbly propoſe that Forglan<sup>enſhmboc</sup>d ſhould be Lord of the Seſſion; DDD (Ormifton) Juſtice-Clerk, and Glenagies (Gleneagles), Generall Receiver; but that all ſhould be delayed till 49 (Montroſe) was employed. As for 52's

(Ormiston's) scrupling the one post without the other, it was proposed he should have £200 pension, over and above ; upon which I (the Queen) said they would determine nothing at present, being just going to <sup>xkocerns</sup> Windfor ; but in the mean time bid 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Seafeld) tell 52 (Ormiston) he should be honourably employed ; with which he seemed very much satisfied, believing (I suppose,) he was to have both, which, after all, I don't know but he may, tho' I do think the other better. Let me know only how you think <sup>hmfobhkfr</sup> Glenagies will like it. I am quite waisted.

Adieu.

London, December the 26th, 1704.

In answer to yours of the 4th. It will be impossible.\*

#### XXVIII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*30th December 1704.*

I HAD none from you last post. Its generally reported that there is to be a totall change in Scots affairs, which is the rather believed, that its said here Leven is called up, and that Ormiston has got the gowne by Marlborough's procurement without Roxburgh's knowledge. Whatever may be in this, I know not, but this is certane, that Queensberry, &c. are uppish at present, which I perceived by a conversation I had with Philliphauigh, in so far that I find him averse to the uniting of parties. Notwithstanding of this, I would not have Roxburgh or you quitting upon any account, for it is not to be supposed all will doe the same, and this will divide and consequently expose us to our enemies. I wrote fully last post to Roxburgh about it. I see no reason why you should gratifie the Court so much, for its what they must be ashamed to doe of themselves ; but whatever shall be thought necessary in this, I'm resolved to goe along and take my share with my friends, but sure I am it will be a wrong measure, and will discourage all that wish well to the nation or us. When I told Annandale that you would have wrote to him, but that you [fancied] he was to be with you, . . . †

\* This postscript is written on the envelope of the letter.

† There appear to have been about two lines more in the original, but they are so much mutilated as to be illegible.

## XXIX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

WHAT I wrote you in my laft will certainly take effect ; for A (the Queen) asked 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Seafield) what 46's (Treasurer-Depute's) pension was, and fo propofed a £100 more than we have fpoke of ; yet did not poffitively fay it fhould be fo ; but this will be at a point before next poft.

You need have no apprehenfions as to MM (Seafield), fave that he has a great mind to be in 50 (Tweeddale's) poft again, and that with confent.\*

52 (Ormifton) will be bloudily baulked, and how it came about muft be an everlafting fecret. He gives himfelf extraordinarie aires, and brags he has done his bufinefs, whether LL (Roxburgh) and MM (Seafield) would or not. He faves, too, that tho' 51 (Roths) has recommended another, he can take him in his own hands. He was likewife here t'other day, in order to fpeak to me of Carstairs, not doubting but he was to be in very good terms with us, and in both pofts. The request was to be, that BBB (Tweeddale) fhould receive a vifit from the forefaid, and fhew him his countenance. What's neceffary to be done in this, you can better judge than I.

I long to hear what's become of Green's bufinefs ; and begs you would give me an account of Murray's fignature, as well as that of Kilfaunes. When we fhall have a meeting with 3 (the Duke of Marlborough) and 5 (the Lord Treasurer), God Almighty knows.

Adieu.

London, January the 2d, 1704[-5.]†

## XXX. FROM THE SAME.

35 (ROXBURGH) and 36 (Seafield) were this day with 3 (Marlborough) and 5 (the Lord Treasurer). To tell all that paffed is impoffible, but what's materiall you fhall have ; [and be] pleafed to tell 50 (Tweeddale) that I

\* The office of Lord Chancellor, then held by Tweeddale, and previously by Seafield, is here meant. Seafield was re-appointed to it on 9th March in this year.

† In the original of this letter the date is 1704, instead of 1704-5, as in some subsequent letters, written by the same person in the early part of this year. The date indorsed upon it by Baillie is 1705.



have not writ to him this poft, becaufe the moft of what I have to fay muft be in cypher.

25 (the Scottifh Parliament) muft certainly be before Whitefunday ; fo  
<sup>bslz</sup> the army muft continue as it is, fo far as I can perceive, except as to Mar :  
<sup>sblrbz</sup> <sup>lbumboc</sup> Ramfay and Maitland I find are to continue as they are.

I have no fear of 37 (Queenfberry), but the worft on't is, that they think the employing of 49 (Montrofe) before 25 (the Scottifh Parliament) not to be done, by reafon of their circumftances here, tho' I am fatiffyed they are all very defirous on't. As for 52 (Ormifton), A (the Queen) told him they were refolved to make him Juftice-Clerke, with an additional penfion of £300, which he plainly refufes, and has this night defired LL (Roxburgh)  
<sup>ktrukdf-dmfskf</sup> to tell A (the Queen) that he cou'd not ferve without both pofts. <sup>qforkho</sup> This is  
<sup>qnrur</sup> very peremptory : [how it] will end I don't know.

LL (Roxburgh) and MM (Seafield) are defired to give, in writing, what they think neceffary to be done by A (the Queen) next AA (Scottifh Parliament), both as to men and things. <sup>lfo</sup> Y (an Union), or 24 (the Succeffion), muft be recommended ; but 23 (an Union) is what feems moft defired ; and without doubt 13 (the Houfe of Lords) and 14 (the Houfe of Commons) will agree in fome a<sup>bdu</sup> to [that] end. For my part, I am perfuaded that 23 (an Union) is impoffible ; and that if Z (the Succeffion) be brought about, it will be out of fear of 23 (an Union), but the Miniftry muft have it in their power to go into 24 (the Succeffion) with 31 (Limitations), or into a Treaty of 23 (Union), but muft only feem to be for Y (an Union), and fo flip into Z (the Succeffion) at laft. For, as I take it, GG (Limitations) in this cafe will be oppofed to 23 (Union), and [when] Limitations are voted, [they?] will never be able to ftand out againft 24 (the Succeffion) with 31 (Limitations). <sup>lkokrusz</sup>

I believe there's no reafon to fufpect 45 (the Lord Register's) being laid afide, after what has paff'd to-day ; and what I laid to 50 (Tweeddale) was only upon fufpition ; but what's done in thofe matters muft alwayes be done by advice of the whole. Pray let me know what's the [reafon that?] you fpeak of 39 (Duke Hamilton's) fetting himfelf at the head of GG (Limitations) ; for we never hear of him here.

Since 25 (the Scottifh Parliament) muft meet fo foon, and fince fucces <sup>rtddfr</sup>

is fo uncertain, I am very clear for 38's (Argyll's) being Commiffioner, and  
 for Annandale being Secretary ; but this laft part muft come from 50 Tweed-  
 dale) ; and for that reason it's neceffary that 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Sea-  
 field) go foon downe, and that the change be made whilst they are there,  
 after which Annandale muft take poft, and be made believe that he is to ad-  
 juft all ; which, in every article, muft be determined before he knows  
 any thing of the matter. Let me have your opinion in all thofe matters,  
 . . . what you think fit.

Green's fhip makes a great noife here, and if nothing is made out will  
 make yet a greater. I wifh 43 (the Lord Advocate) may do his part. I  
 am quite tired out of my life with writing ; and yet I owe a million of  
 letters.

Farewell.

London, January the 4th, 1704[-5.]\*

### XXXI. FROM THE SAME.

(52) ORMISTON went from this yefterday with both places in his pocket.  
 He brags he did his bufinefs, whether 35 (Roxburgh) or 36 (Seafield)  
 would or not, and gives himfelf out here for a very great man, as having  
 (49) Montrofe and 51 (Rothés) and Haddington in his hands ; in fhort he  
 mocks us all, and if CCC (Rothés) feem to put much refpect upon him,  
 there will be no doing. Laft night 36 (Seafield) and 45 (the Lord Register  
 Johnftone) drove me out of what I propof'd to you in my laft concerning  
 LL (Roxburgh) and MM (Seafield) going to 21 (Scotland), and Annandale  
 coming up ; and indeed what I propofed was intirely upon the fuppofition  
 that the Court was throughly to be trusted, which they refuse, and think  
 that the forefaid muft be fent for, (I defire you may add him to the cypher,)  
 and that we all go of together, in which cafe the change muft be propofed  
 by BBB (Tweeddale) ; and if AAA (Montrofe) is employed upon the rifing  
 of 13 (the Houfe of Lords) and 14 (Houfe of Commons), then 49 (Montrofe)

\* The remark made in the second note to the preceding letter is applicable here also.

and some of his friends, I believe, must be consulted by 50 (Tweeddale), 51 (Rothés), and 46 (the Treasurer-Depute, Baillie), in this matter, and be made understand why this change is made; and so 50 (Tweeddale,) when you are all agreed, must first speak of it to 55 (Annandale); but this cannot be spoke of to any body but 50 (Tweeddale), or 51 (Rothés), till A (the Queen's) and E's (the Lord Treasurer's) positive opinion be known, which must be known very soon. For my part, the thoughts of being conjunct with 55 (Annandale) puts me out of all patience, as indeed it will light heavier upon 35 (Roxburgh) than upon you all; but till once [the] mind of the Court be known, and you in 21 (Scotland) be resolv'd, its time enough to think on that yet.

Pray find out if 49 (Montrose) would take the Green Ribbon or not; for if he is employed I am for 51 (Rothés) and his brother, (whom I desire you would make 56),\* and 49's (Montrose's) getting them.

Adieu.

London, January the 9th, 1704-5.

# XXXII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

9th January [1]704-5.

D (The Duke of Marlborough)† is mighty kind to WW (the Lord Refifter), who has been an hour with him, and is to be with E (the Lord Treasurer) too-morrow, and then he will write to 50 (Tweeddale). D (Marlborough) has now hopes of your business, but seems not to be for changes, and thinks A (the Queen) should mention her authority, come what will, and not humour this man or that man. He knows nobody, he says, for 37's (Queenberry's) being employed, but he seems not to have had his thoughts on your affairs yet. France, he says, was resolv'd on invading

\* According to the Cypher, 56 and HHH denoted the Earl of Haddington. Rothés and he were brothers, being sons of Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, by his wife Margaret, Countess of Rothés in her own right.

† In the Cypher D denotes the Duchess of Marlborough; but in this letter, and those of 13th January, 30th January, and 3d February 1705, it evidently means the Duke. It has not, however, been decyphered in any of these letters except that of 13th January, and there it is rendered "Malbrough."

you laft lummer. He hopes to give them work enough this, but the Penfionary writes by the laft poft that there are great preparations in Flanders, which feem, he fays, to be defigned for Scotland; at leaft he fays they cannot gueffe any other defigne. 4 (Marlborough),\* you know, will be gone, and 5 (the Lord Treafurer) does all, who I fear will abandon you to 6 (the Whigs), for his own eafe, or accept of any offers of undertakers that F (the Whigs) will recommend, though, noe doubt, the inclination is for 50 (Tweeddale), &c. I doe not fee any way to prevent this, but going into the project of 38 (Argyll), &c. which will keep out 37 (Queensberry), make 5 (the Lord Treafurer) eafy, and 50 (Tweeddale) and others will not be anfwerable for the event. 52 (Ormifton) has behaved himfelf here as if he had all Scotland at his command. He has talked of 51 (Roths) as his, and not 50 (Tweeddale's); nay, he has too his brother (Haddington) and 49 (Montrofe), if you will believe him. 1 (The Queen) is not pleafed with him. 37 (Queensberry) fays with 51 (Roths), and five or fix more. He will doe the bufineffe, whom it feems 52 (Ormifton) has promifed to get him. It's plain 52's (Ormifton's) defign is to divide people, and not unite them. I had 54† or namefake's (Annandale's), whom pray ad, and give him my compliments.

Farewell.

There's a noife here of Tweeddale's refufing again to fee Carftairs. I wifh at leaft £50 of that money to come to Campbell could be got.

Mrs. Livingftoun, the widow, has been often at me to write to you.

### XXXIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

36 (SEAFIELD) met with 3 (Marlborough) and 5 (the Lord Treafurer) to'ther day alone, and I believe let out to them our whole thoughts in the bufinefs; for he faid he had not ftay'd a minuit, but withall told us that he believed they would comply with anything we propofed. After all, till Parliament be over, nothing, I believe, will be determined.

\* Here again the Duchess's cypher is used instead of the Duke's.

† Here the cypher 54 (Treaty) has been employed by mistake instead of 53 (Annandale), as is evident from Johnstone calling the person alluded to his "namesake," which Annandale, whose family name was Johnstone, really was.

I had not troubled you with a letter this post, if one had not told me last night, that he heard it said in company he was in, that if 45 (the Lord Register) was laid aside, [Roxburgh?] would take the same fate; but that he gave no credit to't, knowing very well that 35 (Roxburgh) would have more regard to his own reputation than to <sup>qko gklrfme nrno boz lbo</sup> pin himself upon any man. LL (Roxburgh) replied, he did not know how that came to be said; but whoever said it, had said what was very true. In short, there was abundance of discourse passed, and indeed LL (Roxburgh) was very high upon it, for he knew that <sup>ugkr lbo</sup> this man was come from <sup>nof</sup> one that <sup>ugbu gbc</sup> had a pique at WW (the Lord Register), <sup>xgn lkhgu koemtfodf nts</sup> and who might influence our affairs. Perhaps this may come to nothing; but in case it should, it's fit we be all at a point; for unless <sup>ugf dntsu</sup> the Court designs to have the <sup>atrkofer</sup> business of 21 (Scotland) <sup>dnoentocfe</sup> confounded, we may certainly <sup>stqqnsu</sup> support WW (the Lord Register). Let me have all your minds in this matter.

Adieu.

There's one Mr. Foulertoun here, a very honest and substantial merchant, who has desired me earnestly to recommend Mr. Hercules Smith, his brother-in-law, to my Lord Chancellour and you, to be continued still collector at Montrose.

London, January 11th, 1704-5.

#### XXXIV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, January 13th, 1705.*

I HAVE yours, and am much vexed for 38 (Argyll's) business, it happened so unseasonably; for what do we pretend, there are but four ways possible: 1st, by time, which cannot be granted; or, 2d, by NN (Queenberry), whom neither we nor greater folks are for; or, 3d, by OO (Argyll), and such whom it seems we will not have neither; or, 4th, by 39 (Hamilton), who will not have us. To become ridiculous, is the worst figure that any set of men can make. I have not written to 50 (Tweeddale), because 5 (the Lord Treasurer) has put me off to Monday next. I have had suspicions, but now I am certain, that PP (Duke Hamilton) is tampering by the means of 44 (Harley) with E (the Lord Treasurer), &c. E (The Lord Treasurer)

told his brother the other day, that he had seen a letter of his, which the brother cannot find out, but I have ; and I understand something that D (the Duke of Marlborough) said to me ; for he told me that 39 (Duke Hamilton) ought not to be humoured. PP (Duke Hamilton) is so afraid of 23 (a Union) that his present thoughts are towards 24 (the Succession). So much I am certain of. My author said he might not tell more, but he muttered that there must be a bargain too. I said he must have his debts <sup>gkr cfaur</sup> paid. <sup>qbzfc</sup> My author made no answer. I said this, because I know one here to whom PP (Duke Hamilton) said in Scotland, that Z (the Succession) must do him that job. He drinks NN's (Queensberry's) health publicly. However, I wish all would gain him, and settle matters ; but if I mistake not, 44 (Harley's) artifice, last summer, to put off 24 (the Succession) is still on foot, and AA (the Scottish Parliament) is to be again amused with 66 (Trade) for 24 (Succession). As to the roup, I was in my own mind for continuing the customs in collection ; but you have gone so far, that I do not see how you can shun the roup, without exposing both yourselves and the publick faith. You should rather encourage honest men to bid high, though with a promise of abatements if the secret can be kept. I forgot to tell you, that when I spoke to D (Marlborough) of 49 (Montrose) he seemed very much for employing him ; but E (the Lord Treasurer), it seems, is backward. One or other of you should write to PP (Duke Hamilton) plainly, and make him an offer, telling him plainly, that if he will not accept of it, others will. There could be no knavery in your chariot, considering the price of it, and since you saw it before it was covered. The wood, as it often happens, may not have been seasoned enough ; none but workmen can judge of that. Pray speak to the Receivers to gett Mr. Inglish his money. I wish the Lords may find the Dutch ship no prize, and that the money for the Canary be restored again, for I have had a letter from Holland, that ship will cost you dear. Durie has gott me precepts. Pray let me know when any money will be gott. I have not yet seen Captain Stuart. Mrs. Livingston has been crying here she is in downright want. The Parliament here is much at a stand what to do in Scots buffines. Many of them now ownes that they are in the wrong way, and I know not if they will go on in it. The buffines of the East India ship is maliciously construed here. It's strange that the grounds of your proceedings have never been sent up. My Lord

Tweeddale, they say, knows not the world, nor buffines; for, say they, he should have admitted Carstairs as the head of the Colledge, but refused him all privat access, as the late King did the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge with an address, but would not see the Doctor the next day; for he had some years before turned him out of his family in Holland, for his misbehaviour as Chaplain. I said the King's quarrell was his own, but my Lord Tweeddale's was duty to his father.

Farewell.

## XXXV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD your's of the 9th last night, and if it be needfull, shall lay the business of the roup before her Majestie; but as for any thing's being a new handle to 6 (the Whigs) against us, its no great matter; for they have done, and will still do, all they can against us, whether there be reason or not, since its tools they want. I have writ to 50 (Tweeddale) concerning a Commissioner to the Assemblée. 57 (Belhaven), I know, would be it; but, in short, if he is not intirely for us, he may do abundance of harm; and I have reason to think that he designs, if he cannot bring in 39 (Duke Hamilton) and 40 (Atholl), to hinder Old=58 (the Old Party) and New=59 (the New) Party should never joyn, that so 59 (the New Party) be joyned with 39 (Duke Hamilton) again; therefore would 53 (Marchmont) be it, I do believe he would be more acceptable, and do more good among the Clergy than any of us; but if he will not, I don't see why we should not set up 51 (Roths) to be head of the Kirk. After all, I am quite to seek in this matter.

The first time we meet with 3 (the Duke of Marlborough) and 5 (the Lord Treasurer), we are resolved to propose [the] Horse-grenadiers being broke, and Teviot being put upon the establishment, with some other amendments; as likewise that 47 (Cromarty) be laid aside, and 56 (Haddington) get his employment, together with [the] Green Ribbon; and that 49 (Montrose) be declared at the same time. I wonder 56 (Haddington) would not come to London this winter. I am sure he loses his time where he is, and may be fit for any thing. I begin to suspect that . . \* has a mind Loudoun

\* Here there appears to have been a cypher of two figures, the first of which is lost: the

<sup>rtddffe</sup> should succeed him, but have no sure ground for it. It would be a great  
 consequence to know whether 55 (Annandale) and 51 (Leven) are so high  
<sup>mfuufsr</sup> upon't by letters from this, or not, and by whose. <sup>ugkr</sup> <sup>xgnrf</sup>

Adieu.

London, January the 16th, 1704-5.

XXXVI. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.\*

16th January 1705.

BEFORE yours of the 9th, 46 (the Treafurer-Depute) had a letter from  
 35 (Roxburgh), with much the same propofall about 38 (Argyll) and 54  
 (Annandale†), and gave him for answer, that such a motion from XX (the  
 Treafurer-Depute) might be ungratefull to 50 (Tweeddale), and that I con-  
 ceived it would come better from above as a Court measure, however ;  
 upon which 45 (the Lord Register) wrote. I have since discourfied him upon  
 it at a distance, but did not find BBB (Tweeddale) so tractable as I expected,  
 and as unwilling to understand as I was to explaine too much. I conceive  
 it's not easie for one to degrade himself, and this project would have done  
 better at first ; tho', after all, without some such change, it will be impossible  
 for us to support ourselves here. The administration is weak and feeble, 50  
 (Tweeddale) being no wayes qualified for his post ; and if 52 (Ormiston)  
 joynes with 41 (Leven), 54 (Annandale), &c., we shall soon fall with our  
 owne weight, now that Whitelaw is dead, and that 43 (the Lord Advocate)  
 is not to be trusted, and that 49 (Montrose) and others unprovided for will  
 not attend. It would make all easie, and would tend much to 50 (Tweed-  
 dale's) honour, that he came off by being Commiffioner ; but how far by this  
 matters will frame to our purpose, I'm not able to judge, or whether we shall

second is 6. The figures may have been 36, meaning Seafield, who was at this time one of  
 the Secretaries of State for Scotland.

\* There exist, in Baillie's handwriting, fragments of copies of two other letters written by  
 him to Johnstone during this month ; but they are so much decayed that no connected passages  
 can be transcribed from them. The one is dated 6th, and the other 17th January 1705.

† 54 denotes Treaty, but it is apparently used by mistake for 55 (Annandale) in this and  
 some subsequent letters.



not lose [by] OO (Argyll) being Commissioner, if AAA (Montrose) be not  
 provided; for in that case he will certainly oppose, and you know he wants  
 not interest of his owne, which will prove the more considerable should he  
 joyne with 39 (Duke Hamilton). But if BBB (Tweeddale) be the man, he  
 may perhaps be induced to go along, or at least to be passive. I wish A (the  
 Queen) would come to some resolution as to 21 (Scotland), that we may  
 determine what measures are to be followed, for XX (the Treasurer-Depute)  
 is positive of opinion, that we ought not to serve as the tail. I confess  
 it's but prudent to consent to some removes, that we may not be answerable  
 for the event; but if they should void more places, and fill them with 37  
 (Queenberry's) folks, whereby we shall become dependers upon them, I see  
 not how we can serve with credit. What's proposed about 38 (Argyll), &c.  
 will free us from the first, and not subject us to the last; but this must even  
 be done by consent, for if we once divide, all will be lost, and if it should  
 take here and above, LL (Roxburgh) must not think of refusing to serve  
 with FFF (Annandale\*), as he seems to insinuate in his last, though at the  
 same time he be clear for the project. 54 (Annandale) is already haling at  
 the Assembly, and has spoke to me about it. 53 (Marchmont) was the person  
 I would have wisht to it, but if the other shall be thought more proper yet,  
 nothing must be done in it till our people be brought over to the other  
 project; for if they do not consent we must not break with them, and if 25  
 (the Scottish Parliament) meet soon, that point must be determined before  
 meeting of the Kirk, which is not to be till the end of March, and then  
 perhaps he will not ask it. Jerviswood desires me to tell you that he has a  
 brother John carries armes in M'Kartnie's regiment. A pair of colours  
 procured for him would be a kindness.

\* Here, and in some subsequent letters, the cypher FFF (Treaty) is obviously employed instead of the next number GGG (Annandale), in consistency with the writer's practice of using 54 instead of 55, as remarked in the preceding note.

## XXXVII. TO THE SAME.

I HAVE nothing to write but what you'll have from Roxburgh, and now that Tweeddale has yielded to what was desired, that matter would be managed were . . . and the Queen at least brought to employ Montrose before the Parliament, or all will not do. Besides, without him we shall make but a mean figure, should Argyle, &c. venture to desert us, and I know of nothing can tie them to us but our having of Montrose, for with him we can keep a balance.

[Addressed] To Register.

January 30th, 1705.

## XXXVIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

36 (SEAFIELD) is prodigiously out of humour at 50 (Tweeddale's) not biting; and I am positive if BBB (Tweeddale) don't acquiesce, and so propose it as of himselfe, that MM (Seafield) will strike up with 37 (Queenberry); for, to my certain knowledge, he is impatient to be Chancellour again; and yesterday he told 35 (Roxburgh) that suppose the Court should put the business in 58\* (the New Party's) hands, which he was sure they durst not, that even then 58 (the New Party) would but expose themselves; for however it went, 58 (the New Party) would certainly be blamed; for if it did not succeed, the case was plaine, and tho' it did, 58 (the Old Party) not being 6's (Whigs'), right tools, they would never rest till they got them out of all; whereas, if 59 (the Old Party) were sett up, it would make the Court easy next winter, and turn the discourse upon 59 (the Old Party). 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) will see what LL (Roxburgh) has wrote to 50 (Tweeddale); so this being all I have to say, I think I need not write to 51 (Roths); only rather than have any 35†

\* In the Cypher, 58 stands for the Old Party, and 59 for the New Party; but in this letter they are reversed, and 58 is intended to indicate the New Party, and 59 the Old one, and they are so decyphered interlineally in Baillie's handwriting on the original letter.

† 35 stands for Roxburgh himself, the writer of the letter, and is probably used here by mistake for 55 (Annandale.)

<sup>dnodfsofc</sup> concerned in <sup>dnllkrknofs</sup> Commissioner, I had as leve go to the <sup>qmboubuknor</sup> Plantations. I had almost forgot to tell you that 55 (Annandale) must know nothing of this matter; for I will never consent to his coming up before 25 (the Scottish Parliament). Beside, if that measure were known, before 35 (Roxburgh) his\* in W (Scotland), it would be very hard upon LL (Roxburgh); so when 38 (Argyll) is declared, <sup>cfdmbsfc</sup> it must be told him as if 35 (Roxburgh) and 36 (Seafield) were not to know it till in 21 (Scotland,) and that then A (the Queen) <sup>ionx</sup> would determine of it, and write to 50 (Tweeddale) and 36 (Seafield) upon it.

Adieu.

London, 30th January 1704-5.

XXXIX. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, January the 30th, 1705.*

I ANSWERED your's of the 16th and 17th. I have had none since. I am sensible of all the difficultys you mention, and of yet greater ones, and am far from loving the project; but still I think it the least bad, and that there is not room for choice. I agree that nothing is to be done but by consent with 50 (Tweeddale), and what is to be done should come from him, that being most honourable for him; nor should we agree to be the tail, which I own the project may make us, and no doubt would make us, if the inclination were not on our side; but that being, as I take it, for us, and the burden on the event falling elsewhere, there will be room for an after-game, at least to gett off with credit; otherwise I see nothing to be done but to quit, <sup>un ptku</sup> which indeed is still 45 (the Lord Register's) mind with respect to himself. But, besides that it would look like deserting at present, he has reasons of late that determine him to have patience. MM (Seafield) has disposed D (the Duke of Marlborough) and E (the Lord Treasurer) to the project; and he dissembles not, that if it fail, he must do for himself the best way he can. I'll endeavour to gett your brother John into my Lord Mordant's regiment. Captain Stuart has written to you about Robert. My services to my Lady Griffell. Mrs. Johnstone complains that her daughter is not come up; as for their meeting, she says she believes London will be the place.

Read and seal the enclosed.

\* *Sic in orig.*; but perhaps a mistake for *is*.

## XL. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAN'T had time to write to you this day till now, the opera being over; nor have I much to say, only MM (Seafeld) is, without doubt, <sup>Hsf bufru fkmmbko</sup> the greateft villain in the world; for if 50's (Tweeddale's) <sup>mfuufs</sup> brother had not come in the nick of time, 36 (Seafeld) would have, to my certain knowledge, <sup>rustdi tq</sup> struck up with 37 (Queenfberry) and 38 (Argyll); but this has determined him; only I with MM (Seafeld) be not too far engaged for NN (Queenfberry's) <sup>bqqsnqskbukno</sup> appropriation, and 5 (the Lord Treafurer) likewise; but A (the Queen) <sup>ugkr cbz</sup> faid to 35 (Roxburgh) this day, that it was not reasonable. LL (Roxburgh) <sup>Atrkfofrr</sup> propof'd that 55's (Annandale's) businefs should not be <sup>Lfouknofc boz anc</sup> mentioned to any body till 35 (Roxburgh) and MM (Seafeld) were in 21 (Scotland), except to OO (Argyll), with <sup>boz</sup> ftrict orders not to <sup>cqfbi</sup> fpeak nou to any till in W (Scotland.) 36 (Seafeld) oppofed this both to A (the Queen) and E (the Lord Treafurer), without any reason, and afterwards faid he did not underftand LL's (Roxburgh's) defigne in't; upon which 35 (Roxburgh) faid, that if MM (Seafeld) had a mind to make a complement to 55 (Annandale), he might <sup>xskuf gkl</sup> write to him; but for 35 (Roxburgh), he <sup>rnssz klbhkofc</sup> would be forry if he imagined any body <sup>ugnthgu</sup> thought he had <sup>dnorfoufe</sup> confented to this <sup>Lfbrtsf</sup> meafure. I am in the fpleen; fo good night.

London, 1ft February 1704-5.

## XLI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*Twickenham, 3d of February, [1]705.*

I HAVE had none from you thefe three or four pofts. Never came letters fo feafonably as yours on Wednefday laft. MM (Seafeld) was quite off, and fomething in your letters had made him defpair of 5 (Tweeddale's) yielding. This he had told to D (Marlborough) and E (the Treafurer), and others too. Houever, he was mightily pleafed when he found himfelf deceived, for his inclination is not for NN (Queenfberry). He knows A,

D, E, (the Queen, Marlborough, and the Lord Treafurer), care not for him. We agreed what fhould be done on Wednefday; what is done you will hear from others. My wife's health obliges me to be here. WW (The Lord (Regifter) has let it out, that he will not lay down: what they will doe with him, he knows not; but he reckons if Z (Succeffion) be their point, the late 45 (Lord Regifter) and others will have the reverfion fecured, in cafe that doe; but as to that, they may doe as they pleafe. WW (The Lord Regifter) is mighty glad that BBB (Tweeddale) gets off. It fhould be told that he refufes to be what he was. If AAA (Montrofe) be neglected, 24 (Succeffion) is not in view. 40 (The Duke of Atholl), &c., know that 14 (the Houfe of Commons) will do nothing for Z (the Succeffion), and they make a tool of 12's (the Bifhop of Sarum's) namefake.

Farewell.

We agreed to preffe for delaying orders in 37 and 38's (Queenfberry and Argyll's) concerns, in preffing 49 and 53's (Montrofe and Marchmont's) affair, though in this laft 36 (Roxburgh) was rather for delay. I have written to the former about Grangemoor and Mackenzie to make them collectors, *valeat quantum*, &c.

Pray fpeak to my Lord Tweeddale for Ridpath. I have advanced him £32, and promifed more: I cannot fee him ruined for ferving us.

## XLII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD your's of the 30th of January to-day, which I believe to be very right upon that buffinefs of Conful; and indeed I had not time to confider that paper; befides, I knew you would be able to make a better judgement on't than it was poffible for me; but indeed I did not think it was time for us to be trying tricks where there was fo much rifque to run. 35 (Roxburgh) fpoke this day to A (the Queen) concerning Rankil[ler's] bufinefs; but A (the Queen) afkt if it was ufual, and faid they were affraid it might be a bad precedent, for if dimiffions were allow'd, they might at laft come to dimitt [for] money, and that they were fure fuch things could not be done here. The anfwer, I own, was very fmart; however 36 (Roxburgh) and 35 (Seafield) fhall try it againe. Lord John Hay is very defirous

to have 3 men a troop allowed him out of the two regements of dragoons for recruits. If it ben't against the law, it shall be done for him; but I wish my Lord Chancelor would see if the Generall would take it upon himself, and I shall get Lord John to write to him likewise. Writing is almost as bad to me now as taking a bolus, and I believe I shall never get the half of my letters answer'd. As for our business, there will be nothing I believe done in't till the Parliament rise here, and since 23 (an Union) is the measure, it is to be consider'd whether it is best to bring 39 (Duke Hamilton) into it, at the expense of having him a treater, or not. The difficulties upon both sides are considerable; for if PP (Duke Hamilton) come into it, and be nominate, its hard to say what the event may be here, and indeed I do believe that tho Y (an Union) were the best thing for W (Scotland), and tho 22 (England) should yield all that's reasonable, yet 39 (Duke Hamilton) may find out something to propose as would never be granted here, and so popular in 21 (Scotland) as might break it for [ever?] Such a thing would defeat the business, make him yet more popular, and it's hard to say at whose instigation this might happen, [and] be hard to find out. On the other hand, in open opposition you know his worth. Yet he that 23 opposes 23 (an Union), must of necessity goe upon 31 (Limitations), in which case I hope wee may gain our point. Let me have your positive opinion in this which is to yourself . . . first; and since I have wrote to nobody else upon Rankiler's business, you need not, I believe, speak of it either. Ther's one thing indeed I forgot, and that is, if PP (Duke Hamilton) be not secured before 25 (the Scottish Parliament), I don't know but in the beginning of AA (the Scottish Parliament) something may be proposed as may confound both 23 (the Union) and 24 (the Succession); so that, in short, it comes to this point, whether it's best to have 23 (the Union) and 24 (Succession) lost in 21 (Scotland) or 23 (England) by 39 (Duke Hamilton). After all, if 23 (the Union) be marred by . . . , it breaks the party, and 24 (the Succession) perhaps may arise out on't; but if 23 (the Union) be manag'd without 39 (Duke Hamilton) in 22 (England), he may be able, it is likely, both to stop it, and lay the blame of its being stopt upon

<sup>nts</sup> <sup>lbohhffou</sup> our management. So, after all this reasoning, I come to think its best <sup>onlkobuf</sup> that PP (Duke Hamilton) be nominate.

Adieu.

London, 5th February 1704-5.

#### XLIII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

I HAVE yours of the 3d, and one since from 35 (Roxburgh), wherein he seems satisfied with 50's (Tweeddale's) condescending to the project, but is positive against 54 (Annandale), knowing that he hath consented to it, and that any thing of it should be told to 54 (Annandale) till he be first in 21 (Scotland). This looks like a designe not to serve with him, or I understand it not; for seeing we were for it, why should we conceal from 54 (Annandale) our concurrence in the change? We shall thereby lose what we aim'd at,—the coming to a good understanding with FFF (Annandale) in opposition to 37 (Queensberry), &c.; and all along, since we came here, insinuations have been made to your namesake\* of our willingness to joyn with them upon these terms; but by LL (Roxburgh's) method the change will be concluded to be a force upon us, and that our interest is low at Court, and 54 (Annandale) shall be made believe that others has done his job, and consequently set up with them in opposition to us. I own the matter would be so prudently managed as not to disgust any of our own people, and therefore I think they should be brought over to it before 54 (Annandale) be spoke to, and even then it must be as little known as possible, what our part was in the matter; but, doe our best, it will not be got concealed, and therefore, if possible, we should bind FFF (Annandale) to us, by letting him know at least we were not his enemy. I have writ fully of this to 35 (Roxburgh), which I wish you may see, and I have likewise writ to him about my business with Broomhall, which call for, and afford me your assistance. This being the Queen's birth-night, I have no time to write to Seafield about it, so I pray you speak to him, that he may not think I have slighted him. I'll writ to him about it next post.

February 6th, 1705.

\* Johnstone, Marquis of Annandale.

## XLIV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

*February the 10th, 1705.*

I WROTE to you laſt poſt but one concerning my Lord Rankelor's buſineſs, but having ſuſpected that 36 (Seafield) had had a finger in the pye, he and I went together laſt night to A (the Queen), where he ſaid indeed it would be very acceptable to him, but what I told you before was ſtill inliſted on, or at [leaſt that] they could not determine it other[wife] ſoon.

MM (Seafield) has deſired me not to do any thing in that buſineſs of an account on't to the Treafury, becauſe he being to be in thoſe courts again ſo ſoon, deſired time to think on't; but, in ſhort, he has a mind for ſomebody elſe, ſo I ſhall ſee to prevent him, and have given you this account that you may judge whether it's fitt to write to . . . , or not.

I have writ to 50 (Tweeddale) concerning 38 (Argyll). 36 (Seafield) is my author for what I ſay in that matter, and indeed I do believe he has a mind for that himſelf; but in caſe 38 (Tweeddale) reſuſe, I am poſitive for 39 (Duke Hamilton), or 49 (Montroſe), which failing, [let me] know your opinion as to 36 (Seafield) or 55 (Annandale). [Ormiſto]n is truly maſter of 21 (Scotland) at preſent, which I need not explain till meeting. Monday or Tueſday we are to meet with 5 (the Lord Treafurer), and then you ſhall hear from me again. Pray make my excuſe to my Lord Marchmont and Sir John Hume, that I have not writ to them concerning Mr. Pringle's buſineſs.

Adieu.

## XLV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, February the 15th, 1705.*

I HAD your laſt of the 6th with one from 50 (Tweeddale), to whom I'll quickly write. As to Broomhall's concern and yours, I ſpoke to both Secretaries, and it will be gott done when the ſeaſon of doing it comes. Thomas Bruce comes no more near me, nor do I know if he'll go to my Lord Roxburgh. 35 (Roxburgh) is mighty nice to have it known that he is either for 38 (Argyll) or 54 (Annandale); but that is only niceneſs, and



should not hinder 46 (the Treafurer-Depute) from acting with 54 (Annandale) in his own, and 45 (the Lord Register) his name, as he thinks fitt. I have prevailed on 35 (Roxburgh) already to be more frank with OO (Argyll), as I have been myself, but you'll be surprised to hear that NN (Queenberry) is mightily againft 38 (Argyll), and works upon MM (Seafield) to be the man, which I hear has made an impreffion, which in my opinion will be ten times worfe. 38 (Argyll) knows all this, and if he be capable of prudence, can hinder it. LL (Roxburgh) grows very uneafy, and cannot bear long the artifices of MM (Seafield). I have feen a letter from Scotland, bearing that it is ftrange LL's (Roxburgh's) friends fhould defign FFF (Annandale) for his colleague; and yet its plain that this cannot come from FFF (Annandale), for he writes up hither for 50 (Tweeddale's) place to himfelf. Its believed here that 50 (Tweeddale) defires to be rid of the load of bufines. I have feen the Act about Scotland, which is very different from what any of us ever heard it to be. The preamble mentions the neceffity of a *nearer and more compleat Union. The powers are; to treat of fuch an Union, and other matters, clauses, and things, as the Commissioners in their wifdom fhall think fitt.* So here is an Act calculated to your refolves, and the refolvers muft give themfelves the lye, if they do not go into it; but thus no man will be either for the Succeffion, or an abfolute Union, till he has firft tried what can be got by a federall Union, in order to the Succeffion; and indeed if any thing can be gott, all the refolvers that were fincere were in the right. The penal claufes take place from the 25th of December next, to continue till the Succeffion be fetled in Scotland, as it is in England. Even coals are forbid; but armes, ammunition, and horfes, are forbid without a pafs from the 25th infant. PP's (Duke Hamilton's) friends are fo grofs as to intimate to great men here that he is *chambre a louer*. But for all that's to be done now, I find its thought fcarcely worth the while to make the purchafe.

Farewell.

#### XLVI. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

17th February 1705.

I WRITE to you but feldome, for that I know 35 (Roxburgh) will communicat mine to 45 (Lord Register). Our project having taken vent is

talkt of openlie, with some variations, but not owned by us. This might come from 36 (Seafield). I do not find that it takes with either partie, for severalls of 59 (the New Party) are dissatisfied with it, and as I am informed he'll not be Secretarie, for he aims at no less than the Chancellor's place, and perhaps will not joyne with us on lower terms. 37 (Queensberry) has been advised from a meeting of friends here, who have kept severalls of late, not to accept of any post, though offered to him. This looks as they were resolved to have it all, for by their lying off we shall be able to doe nothing in this Parliament, and so be answerable for the success which will gaine them their point; and if 38 (Argyll) accept not, it is certainly by concert as direction from this; but if the project be laid hold on, the Old Partie design Leven for Secretarie, and then it will be impossible for us to cope with them. I wish therefore 39 (Duke Hamilton) would be prevailed with to come into right measures, for by that onlie Queensberry can be defeat.

I fend you herewith a commission enclosed: if you think fit to waite the demitter's death, more may be got for it, but by that you may lose what is now offered. I wish you would fend me a power to treat and conclude for vacancies they may fall in your gift, or for survivancies: occasions may be lost in waiting your return.

#### XLVII. TO THE SAME.

*22d February 1705.*

I HAVE yours of the 15th. For all that we doe, or are willing to condescend to, I do not find that we gaine any body; for I understand from a verie good hand, that 54 (Annandale) will not be satisfied of being Secretary; nothing less will please than being made Chancellor, and says he will not take it well to be shifted to a worse post (as he reckons it), to make way for any man. How to behave in this, I know not; for to tell him that it's to be done by us, while he inclines not to it, were to make him more an enemy than ever, especially if we shall proceed in it after he shall have declared his aversion; therefore if there be no hopes of obtaining his consent, I'm of opinion no notice ought to be taken of it, and if 38 (Argyll) can be got managed, it will come best by a letter from him. However let 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) have 35 (Roxburgh) and 45 (the Lord Register's) directions how to act in this, and what his part shall be towards Annandale.

I'm prettie confident, that the making Sir Thomas Burnet a counsellor would gaine him entirely, and perhaps more may be got that way. Therefore, some blank letters ought to be brought doune. I wish one for Sir Thomas were now sent; it would create distrust and jealousy in the party, which is the more necessary, that, as I'm told, they are resolved to elide the Treaty, if not admitted to a share of the government, or at least not to give the Queen the nomination, by which we shall be excluded.

## XLVIII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, February 22d, 1705.*

OO (Argyll) has been spoke to. He asks many things, and particularly alterations, and has got such answers, it seems, as please him. 38 (Argyll) advises with NN (Queensberry), but NN (Queensberry) could not prevail with him to refuse. The Treasurer has a grandchild dead, and my Lord Marlborough is indisposed, which hinders business. 53's (Marchmont's) affair is agreed to, and LL (Roxburgh) has orders, this night, to writ to him of it. 49's (Montrose's) business, too, is as good as done; but 38 (Argyll) knows of neither. MM (Seafeld) is very uneasy, which will keep him firm to 50 (Tweeddale), &c. 41 (Leven) is not satisfied, but will needs have more than he has, and he'll get it. I see no appearance that anything will make them unite to the New Party; and PP (Duke Hamilton) is incomprehensible; he tampers on, but never concludes.

## XLIX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I AM just come from 1 (the Queen) with 36 (Seafeld) and 38 (Argyll); so the ceremonie of kissing the hand is over, and I must say OO (Argyll) has whipt it off score, having immediately harangued A (the Queen) upon 55's (Annandale's) being 53 (Marchmont),\* with abundance of zeal. 35 (Roxburgh) said he needed not trouble her Majesty with that business any more, having spoken several times already on't, but that he could not but still think 53 (Marchmont) the fittest person. It were too tedious to tell you all that passed; so, in short, the Queen said she thought there was no

\* That is, in place of Marchmont.

hafte in determining for a week or fo, but that she had indeed spoken  
 first of EEE (Marchmont) to 5 (the Lord Treafurer). How it will go I  
 don't know, but LL (Roxburgh) is refolved to ftick to his tackling. Mr.  
 Trimmer\* was 1's (the Queen's) thinking on't, but he is frighted out  
 of his wits; and indeed 38 (Tweeddale) was poffitive that if 55 (Annandale)  
 be not the man, he would demitt. Before we were called in together,  
 35 (Roxburgh) was fpoke to alone by A (the Queen) concerning 49  
 (Montrofe), and was defired not to fpeak of his being Admirall, becaufe  
 they thought it not fitt it fhould be declared till we were all in 21 (Scot-  
 land). 35 (Roxburgh) faid he believed 49 (Montrofe) would be fupprifed with  
 38's (Argyll's) affair, and that therefore it might be proper he were ac-  
 quainted with his own at the fame time; that they were both much of an  
 age; and that there had always been a difference betwixt their families;  
 and AAA (Montrofe), he was fure, was very willing and defirous to ferve  
 her Majefty; fo he hoped ſhe† would allow him to write to 49 (Montrofe)  
 of his own affair, and at the fame time defir'd it might not be made publick  
 till he heard from him again; but 1 (the Queen) defired he might not fay  
 any thing on't to-night; fo he faid ſhe might think on't to-night; and to-  
 morrou morning he ſhould wait of [on] her, that if ſhe thought fitt, a flying  
 packet might be ſent off. What will happen God knows; but I believe  
 you'l every day have more and more reaſon to think I was in the right  
 in my laſt. Next week I reckon I ſhall ſet out; yet you may write to me  
 once after the receipt of this. Some fay 24 (the Succeſſion) is to be propoſed  
 to us; but I am determined to give no adviſe till in W (Scotland).

Adieu.

It's impoſſible for me to write to 50 (Tweeddale) to-night, ſo you'l let him  
 know what's in this.

Adieu.

London, February the 27th, 1704-5.

\* So decyphered on the original by Baillie.

† For this word the cypher *gfs* is employed, which means *her*; but *she* was obviously  
 meant, and is accordingly written by Baillie above the cypher.

## L. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*1st March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 22d and 24th. The last, I confess, jumbles my judgement; for if Argile goe on at the rate you mention, and prevaile, we shall quicklie have cause to repent of the measure; but he must certainly have encouragement—for what reason, I'm not able to judge. If we are to be turned out, it were faire to deal plainlie with us, and not to make a handle of Argile's humour for doing of it; and if we shall be ill treated, after having yielded so much, which none would have done, but one of Tweddale's good intentions, no good must be design'd, for tho we be not so strong as to carry any thing in Parliament, yet wee are not so despicable but that we can spoile business. But whatever reason there may be of complaint, I cannot comprehend what Seafeld meanes, unless it be, that like many others, he would exoner himself when matters answer not expectation, and make way for a reconciliation with 58 (the Old Party). As we took it here, this change was wholly projected by him; for in all his letters to 50 (Tweddale) and 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) he insists upon the necessity of bringing in 58 (the Old Party), and it was chiefly to keep him firm to us that we went into it, apprehending that upon our refusal he would have detached himself from us; but he is not to be understood, for by his letter to Tweddale, giving an account of the changes, he seems very well satisfied our people are not pleased with the change, which makes us conceal our concern in it, for should any of them be turned out, they would conclude that we had yielded to it as well as to the other, which would lose us entirely; whereas at present they believe all to be done by the Whigs without us, and hugg themselves with the fancy. I find few pleased with Argile for the generall measure of 37 (Queenberry), &c. was that none of them should have accepted of offices at this time. How far they may now concur with him, I know not; but without us he cannot carrie the Queen's business—even with us it will not be easie; for, as I understand, Duke Hamilton, &c. are soured upon the Treaty, and design to throw it off till the prohibitorie clauses in the English A<sup>t</sup> be repealed; or at least to burden their owne with such as the discharging of all to go to 22 (England), &c. and to add such other limitations either in the A<sup>t</sup>, or by way of restrictions, as will render 23 (a Union) impracticable. This will be popular, if

inflicted on. Having been obliged to keep the house for some days by a swelling and pain in my stomach, the same my mother had, I had not occasion to see Annandale, he not having enquired after me; but I hear he is mightily out of humour at what's done, an account whereof he has from Argile and Seafield; and I think not without reason, considering how much he takes upon him here. His other motives I shall not mention; and it being so, I'm of opinion we had best not meddle with him. Its probable he may write to have his part of the change stopt. I wish therefore what's done were signed, for 50 (Tweeddale) will never consent to be 51 (Roths, that is, Privy-Seal); but as matters now are, he seems well enough satisfied upon the supposition that the Court act sincerelie, but knew he Argyll's further designs, and how far they are, or likely to be complied with, it would put him out of all patience. Seafield writes that he and 35 (Roxburgh) are to come off immediatelie, in order to have the instructions concerted here. If Argile be left behind, he will confound all; so that they must either bring him along, or Roxburgh should stay till he come off. A Green Ribbon will be necessary to please Hadington; it will likewise show that we have still some interest.

Since writing of this, I have been told by a good hand that 5 (the Lord Treasurer) had wrote sometime agoe to 57 (Belhaven) [that] it was not decent for the Queen to apply to any of her subjects, and not below the greatest of them to apply to her, and that if 39 (Duke Hamilton) would doe it, and come into her measures, he might expect a share in the government; withall desiring he might procure an answer from the Duke; which to Belhaven was in these terms; that he acknowledged that it was everie subject's duty to apply to their Prince; that he [had] done so to the Queen, but had not succeeded; and that now he had little hopes of prevailing, and would not risque the interest he had with those that had stuck to him. Which being signified to the Treasurer, he wrote a second time to Belhaven, telling him that since the Duke would not complie, it was necessary that the Queen should employ others.

#### LI. TO THE SAME.

*6th March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 27th. The common discourse here is, that 45 (the Lord Register) and 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) are to be turned out. I have

reason to believe that 58 (the Old Party) design to set up upon this, to be an evidence of their interest at Court. As to 46 (the Treasurer-Depute), I'm further convinced that it's intended, from a message he had the other day from the President of the Session, assuring him that he would never concur in any thing to his prejudice, which had been unnecessary, had he not known it was to be done, and that he would prevent my suspecting his having a hand in it. I have not deliver'd your's, for, as matters are like to goe, and that there is no appearance that 58 (the Old Party) will unite with 59 (the New Party), I thought it none of our business to give good advice to any of them, but rather suffer them to run their career.

Whatever measures the Court may take, I wish Roxburgh may determine nothing about himself till he meet with his friends.

## LII. TO THE SAME.

6th March 1705.

I HAD finished and sent away my letter before the receipt of your's of the 1st; and as matters now are, you ought not so much as write a compliment to 54 (Annandale); for he is unaccountable. The other day in conversation with him about the changes talkt of, which were designed by 58 (the Old Party), and particularie of 45 (the Lord Register), he solemnly protested that he thought it a wrong measure, and that it should be against his will if any such thing were done; for that he thought it necessary that all aiming at the same end should unite, and that he was persuaded nothing could be done without it. I was inclined to believe him, for that I thought him affraid of 39 (Duke Hamilton) coming in some time or other, which, as he said, nothing could prevent but our union. We are at a loss by our modesty, for if we would succeed, we must betake ourselves to their method of saying we will not serve unless we get our (will). It's strange how this comes to be suffered. Had we begun this in time, it might have past, at least we might have got off that way. But how it can doe, now that we have consented to 38 (Argyll), I know not; but somewhere there must be a stand made, for we ought not to suffer ourselves to be made tools of; and I



can fee no harm in letting the Court know that if we be ill treated, we cannot take it well, or concur with 58 (the Old Party) in . . . . . This is what perhaps the Court desires, but it will fet us at liberty to a&t as we shall find convenient. If 45 (the Lord Regifter) continue, he muft come downe.

LIII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, March 6th, 1705.*

I HAVE informed myself, and you can have affes at Newcastle ; you muft have the colt too. I fee your laft to your friend, and I am fenfible all muft go wrong, even fupposing the Court for 59 (the New Party), as I believe they are ; for 6 (the Whigs) have them at present, but how long I know not. LL's (Roxburgh's) propofall was, that 58 (the Old Party) should be fatiffied with 38 (Argyll) and 55 (Annandale), and no more. 60 (the Court) undertook to mannage this, but F (the Whigs) have interposed, and will have all or nothing. MMM (the Court) fee the confequence, and are as uneafy as 59 (the New Party), and incline to make a ftand, and therefore would delay matters till OO (Tweeddale), &c. be in 21 (Scotland), and represent from thence ; but whether they do this or no, they will be fo pulled, that they will lett matters go as they will, and keep an after game in view. The design was to have had 45 (the Lord Regifter) down, but he declining to go till he knew their mind as to changes, offers were made him to encourage him to quitt ; but that, he faid, he would never do. Both E (the Lord Treafurer) and C (Marlborough) profefs great kindnefs to him, and E (the Lord Treafurer) is to come to him to-day, or to-morrow, and fays he'll deal freely with him ; fays that he hopes ftill to prevent changes, which is certainly their minde, but they have mifmanaged the matter, and would gladly mend it, or at leaft have . . . . . that they will have . . . . . breach with the . . . . . now a thought of keeping WW (the Lord Regifter) in 22 (England) this fummer . . . . . his poft too. Therefore, lett him know how buffines was done in Selkirk's abfence ; but it's like this will not hold. However, fend me a draught of the powers you afk, that time may



not be loft; for UU (Harley) will <sup>gnmc</sup>hold till 21 (Scotland).\* OO (Argyll) ownes to LL (Roxburgh) this day, that WW (the Lord Regifter) muſt out, but ſays it's the work of 6 (the Whigs); and he himſelf, he ſays, is for 46 (the Treafurer-Depute) being out; and I know that he is for having 35 (Roxburgh) out too. If you find any room for it, I would your dealing roundly with 55 (Annandale). LL (Roxburgh) intends to be plain with 5 (the Lord Treafurer) this day; but I have perfwaded him to ſay nothing of 35 (Roxburgh's) reſolutions, till he ſee his friends. 39 (Duke Hamilton) expected to be called up and imployed now, but the anſwer was, that could not be for this Seſſion, but till then he might expect all the favour for him and his family, and what money he <sup>xgbu lno fz gf ofkcf</sup>needed. You may depend on this, and I'm apt to think that he has not engaged, for he writes now in anger that he has exonerated himſelf. He'll be for 54 (the Treaty) to commence when <sup>ugf bdu</sup>the A& in 22 (England) is repealed. <sup>sfqf bmf</sup>F (the Whigs) ſay openly, that 38 (Argyll) ſhall have money, and he talks of it himſelf as apprehenſive that they will not do it. I know not what MM (Seafield) will do, but I know [6] (the Whigs) complain mightily already of him. The Duke of Queensberry getts his impropriation, and Argyll [the ſame allow]ances as he had. Tell [Wedder]burn to write to Argyll [as nothing] can be ſigned now with[out] his conſent. I am ſorry to hear you are ill, and that my Lady Griſſell is ſo tender. If you be laid aſide, I would have your coming up with her and your children; the travelling will doe her good. Barbarac uſed to ſay at Montpelier, that the Engliſh in decays gott more good by their journey thither and back again, than they gott by the ayr of the place; nay, I have known ſome whom he ſent home, as diſpairing of them, recover on the way.

## LIV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.†

No more meaſures are now to be kept, I find, with 59 (the New Party);

\* "Hold till Scotland," apparently a Scotticism, meaning that Harley would hold to, or ſupport Scotland.

† In this letter, as in a former one of Roxburgh's, dated 30th January 1704-5, there is a confuſion of the cyphers which represent the Old and New Parties; and here, again, the interpretation is given on the authority of Baillie's interlineations on the original.

for tho 58 (the New Party) has set up 38 (Argyll), yet BB (Argyll)\* is doing all he can to get KKK (the New Party) laid aside, and this day did not stand to say to 35 (Roxburgh), that since a Commission and Secretary were yielded to it, a right Treasury was necessary, and seem to insinuate (Glasgow) and (Philippaugh) be repon'd. In short, I am very much satisfied that whatever is asked will be granted, with no intention of good to 59 (the Old Party), nor out of ill-will to 58 (the New Party), but only in hopes of exasperating KKK (the New Party), and making 58 (the New Party) join with 39 (Duke Hamilton).

You shall hear from me next post, being to be with E (the Lord Treasurer) betwixt and then; and on Friday or Saturday I designe to set off with 36 (Seafield). If 45 (the Lord Register) and 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) are laid aside, you may guess what 35 (Roxburgh) will do; but if it is to be done, I wish it may be done with the worse manner, and that is when LL's (Roxburgh's) back turned, without asking his opinion. 55 (Annandale) is very high upon't; but I am mistaken if 59 (the Old Party) be not as ill-used in a little time as 58 (the New Party), if 39 (Duke Hamilton) be but any thing manageable.

Adieu.

London, March the 6th, 1705.

#### LV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

13th March [1]705.

I HAVE your's of the 6th by the ordinary, but not the other you speak of, which it seems is in Roxburgh's packet. I have been with E (the Lord Treasurer), but only in a hurry. He hopes 38 (Argyll) will be wiser when he is downe; owns that he has noe great hopes of the Session; is against changes, but if people will have them, it cannot be helped; is much concerned to have LL (Roxburgh) bear with things, for whom he expresses a great value, but owns that things are done which it is hard to bear with; was fair to WW (the Lord Register); would have him a good instrument of union. His answer was, that, as matters went, it was impossible, and asked E (the Lord Treasurer) what he could write to them, for instance, to XX (the Treasurer-Depute). I can say nothing, said he, till we hear from Scotland. He bid WW (the Lord Register) come often to him this summer.

\* Argyll—so decyphered by Baillie.

45 (The Lord Register) had submitted himself to him that he would goe or  
<sup>rubz</sup> stay as he would advyse him. His answer was, that he could not advyse him  
<sup>hnf</sup> to goe; but, in short, the bargain was, 38 (Argyll) and Annandale\* only;  
<sup>abshbko</sup> but instead of this with 38 (Argyll). OO (Argyll) says, that he was bid ad-  
<sup>xgbu bmuksbuknor gf ugfs brifc</sup> vyse with such and such, and what alterations he and they asked should be  
 done. Now 6 (the Whigs) will have LL (Roxburgh), 50 (Tweeddale), and  
<sup>ntu</sup> all 59 (the New Party) out. It's plain that our yielding to OO (Argyll) and  
 54† (Annandale) . . . . handle; but we . . . . however,  
<sup>gbrf bo beufs hblf</sup> tho that be not the inclination of 60 (the Court), but to save themselves  
 and have an after game. I wish you take all one course, and enable WW  
 (the Lord Register) to reason the matter with 5 (the Lord Treasurer), as  
 long as that can signifye any thing. Tell 50 (Tweeddale) that I write not  
 immediately to him, because the cypher is so necessary. If Nairn, who acts  
 for Annandale, get the packet, we must return to the old conveyance. I  
 have got your other letter, and send you the receipt for the wine and the  
 cherrye, which pray employ somebody to see bottled and shipped. The en-  
 closed is, as you desire, to Annandale. The designe was to have turned out  
 WW (the Lord Register) at Edinburgh; but now it seems to be to shun  
 changes, at least till the Session be over; and if in that case he were down,  
<sup>dbu rn br ugbu gk dntmc onu sfutso</sup> he might be obliged to act so as that he could not return; so that his case  
 is very difficult; but if they tell him that he and 46 (Treasurer-Depute) are  
 to continue, no doubt he will be with you. However, pray let him know if  
 Durye must have any new commission in case of his . . . . com-  
 mission can make him vote. WW (the Lord Register) hears that 38 (Argyll)  
 is relenting, but NN (Queensberry) and 6 (the Whigs) threaten to break  
 with him. Coulter will get, he says, the gift of Cloburn's place signed.  
 Seafeld shunned the doing of it, and left it to be done by Mr. Wedderburn,  
 who has acted honestly in it, but you know he must obey; if people will be  
<sup>ugf etsugfs ugf afuufs</sup> mad, the further the better. Present the paper for the £300, now, or when  
 the doing of it will be least subject to reasoning prejudicial to 59 (the New  
 Party). It must be done within six months. LL (Roxburgh) was for my

\* The cypher here is indistinct, but appears to be 54, a mistake for 55 (Annandale).  
 Baillie has written above it "Ann:"—his usual contraction for that name.

† Not decyphered; but see previous note.

going down without asking questions ; but he yielded at last, and would have done so at first, but that I was tyed up, and could not speak out to him ; which pray tell him, for if he and 50 (Tweeddale) be not of my mind, I will be of theirs ; only I desire them to consider the difference of my case, that I live here, which too in tyme may be of [use to] them.

Farewell.

#### LVI. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*13th March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 6th. If 60 (the Court) design'd not that matters should have gone this <sup>most</sup> length, they have acted a foolish pairt in giving way to 38 (Argyll) ; for it may not be in their power to retrieve them. The treatment we have, and are like to meet with, being somewhat extraordinary, will bring the Court in discredit, and I think few will trust them hereafter ; but if Argyle should succeed, they must be at the mercy of 58 (the Old Party), who no doubt will then be more uneasy to them than now, tho I confess there is abundance of that already, and had 59 (the New Party) followed the same methods, they had perhaps succeeded better. The Courts being all adjourned, which was thought adviseable, lest we should have been destroy'd in the seat, things are quiet here, and people in full expectation of the changes so much talkt of. I find the Chancellor resolved not to pass Argil's commission, his allowances being so extravagant ; it will therefore lie till Seafeld be here. I cannot blame him for this, it being what we formerlie complained of, and what he himself would not accept of—neither are we much concerned to keep measures with him, at the rate he drives. This goes by a flying packet, with a representation from the Council, after what manner the Captaine of the Winchester, come here for recruits, had treated the Government, in searching all our ships that past him in the Road of Leith, and how he had refused to come ashore, when desired. Upon this the Council thought fit to discharge the embarking the recruits till her Majesty's pleasure were known. You will see the representation itself, so I shall not trouble you with the particulars. The Council were unanimous in this, and none more forward than Annandale and the Advocate, and yet this evening they would have persuaded the Chancellor to have delay'd the sending of it, upon pretence that the Advocate had wrote a

letter to the Captain, to come afhoare to make his fubmiffions, which they were hopefull he would complie with ; but the Chanceler thought fit to refufe the delay, the Councill having order'd the difpatche of the representation, and that they knew nothing of the Advocate's letter, which was without order, and therefore, as he thought, derogatorie to the honour of the Government ; the Advocate having in it, no doubt, made infinuations at leaft, that his fubmiffion would be accepted of : [I fancie this may be a trap laid for an accusation againft Tweeddale, but he could do noe lefs]\* ; and perhaps had he delay'd, it would have been made ufe of to have difparaged him here. Such men have we to deal with.

## LVII. TO THE SAME.

*17th March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 10th. Our confent to Argile's advancement begins to be known, and I'm affrayed will doe us a dale of hurt ; for our people are not fatiffied with it, and many of them would rather have joyned with Duke Hamilton, who is mightily pleafed with what is done, as you'll fee by the fubjoyned claufe, which I copied from a letter of the Duke's to Belhaven, whereof he fent me a fight. Make your owne ufe of it, but doe not fhew it, for that Belhaven knowes not that I copied it. To fatiffie people as much as poffible, I would gladlie know from whence the charge had its rife,—from the Court, or from Roxburgh ; and whether it was before or after that Duke Hamilton had refused to come into the Queen's meafures ; and if matters would have been thus ordered without our confent. Seafield's commiffion came feafonable to furnifh Tweeddale with ane excufe for not paffing of Argile's gift. We fhall be much diffculted in Queensberry's impropriation, for tho it were not againft law, as I believe it is, the paffing of it will not onlie difguft fome who were inclined to have joyned with us, fuch as Sir Thomas Burnet, but even many of our owne friends. The giving this gift, and fuch extravagant allowances to the Commiffioners, muft occasion murmuring, and confequentlie weaken the Government, for, by a modeft computation, thefe will amount to near the halfe of this year's revenue, and will, with what is already payed by anticipation, exhaust the whole year's tack-duty of the customs, except the Martin-

\* The words within brackets are scored out in the original.

mas quarter, which is only £7000, (for the Crown rents cannot be reckoned upon); and this to pay all the other servants, and to defray the necessary exigencies of the Government.

Green's triall has been in agitation for some time. The Judges found the libell relevant. The Jurie brought in their verdict yesterday, that it was proven, but with some qualification, which the Judges will determine on Wednesday next; but it's generally believed they will be sentenced to death. Since opening of the verdict, one of the crew has made some farder confessions, and I doubt not but moe of them will doe soe, if sentence were past. The whole triall will be printed.

COPIE OF A CLAUSE IN DUKE HAMILTON'S LETTER  
TO BELHAVEN, DATED 10TH MARCH 1705.\*

ARGILE was no sooner named but he desired all those who brought him in to be turned out; I mean 50 (Tweddale's) friends, for 35 (Roxburgh) has been the principall negociator of this affaire by 37 (Queenberry.) How he'll answer this to his friends, let him and them see, for I assure you they have effectually undone themselves, and 46 (Baillie) will find this ere long. This has been a refined piece of 45 (Johnstone's) first contrivance, tho' he'll fore suffer by it. I confess I think they are happiest who have least to doe with them; for Lord Stair will show them what it is to have play'd the fool, and Argile will lord it as they deserve. If our countrey were not to suffer, I should have pleasure to see what I know will fall out.

LVIII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*20th March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 13th, and caused deliver the enclosed. 55 (Annan-dale) told me this day that he was most willing to live well with you and the New Partie, upon which I took occasion to mention to him Argile's endeavours against us, and the follie of it; the knowledge whereof he disowned, and protested he had not, nor would not, advise to such methods. He having accosted me in the Councill Chamber, this was all that past. I shall not conclude from this, that he is acting against us, tho' frequentlie his

\* Inclosed in the copy of the above letter kept by Baillie.

way is to be moſt fair when ſomething elſe is intended. Tho his commiſſion of Secretarie be paſt, and read in Council, yet he continues to act in the Treafury ; and this day called a Treafury for ordering payment to Argile, without ſo much as acquainting Sir John Hume or me. Belhaven is not in towne : I underſtand him as little as any man. He has lived but indifferentlie with me this winter, and I cannot but think there is ſomething in his correſpondence with the Treafurer and Duke Hamilton, that wee doe not thoroughlie underſtand. If Annandale continue upon the Treafurie, and Seafield joyne with him, wee ſhall ſignify little there ; for, with their other friends upon it, they will be equall to us, unleſs Selkirk come to it, and perhaps that may not goe farr. This and other conſiderations make me indifferent about myſelf, eſpecially that at this rate of manadging, I muſt attend the buſineſs of the Government at my own charges : however this muſt be born with for ſome time, if other matters can be brought to rights. You write ſo ſhort, that I'm puzzled to underſtand your meaning ; and by your laſt I do not know whether you will take ſherrie, or have all your allowance in claret. The tackſmen have hitherto ſhifted me, but I have been prettie plaine with them this day. How far this will goe, I know not, at leaſt you muſt have the half yeare.

## LIX. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, March 22d, 1705.*

60 (THE Court) had refuſed changes till they ſhould hear from 38 (Argyll) in Scotland ; only they promiſed to do now Coulter's buſineſs <sup>dntmuſr</sup> and ſome leſs matters, and OO (Argyll) was to go next week ; at leaſt he ſaid ſo, but I am told 6 (the Whigs) was againſt it, and 61 or (Wharton) <sup>xghsuo</sup>, who is the Cabinet, was poſitive to have all firſt done ; now I hear that OO (Argyll) has letters, that 50 (Tweeddale) and others have refuſed, or will reſuſe his precepts, and is poſitive to quitt if he gett not all his will. If that be the head upon which you make a ſtand, how popular it may be with you, I know not, but here it gives F (the Whigs) a great advantage over MMM (the Court), and which I am apt to think they [will] puſh with ſucceſs. Culture has been with your friend, and ſeems diſpoſed to accommodate the matter with Clowburn ; ſays Argyll is willing to gett Clowburn an equivalent. Your friend told him that it muſt be done in Scotland, and that it was impracticable any



where, if he gott the gift as it's drawn, being founded upon malverfation. He feem'd to agree to change the preamble, or to take one with it, and another without it. I have no doubt of his getting the gift, but I told him it was illegal, fince Clowburn was convi&t of nothing, and that the Lords would be tender in weakening men's rights in pofts for life. He values not that, but apprehends the Dalrymples will ftick to Clowburn. 60 (the Court) have fhifted a commiffion to Nairn. They fay the Secretarys may counter-<sup>b dnllkrrkno un obkso</sup> fign in Scotland, which you know cannot be. All this is to gain tyme.<sup>bmm ugkr kr un gbko uzlf</sup> My humble fervices to LL (Roxburgh.)

LX. FROM THE SAME.

*Twickenham, 24th March [1]705.*

I HAVE your's of the 17th. You know I have not gone to Court this winter, not having feen the Treafurer from September till March, and Marleborough only once till then. Houever, I knew that buffinefs could not continue in our hands, and you may remember what I advyfed about 39 (Duke Hamilton), whom 35 (Roxburgh) propofed to 60 (the Court), and 36 (Seafield) fays he did the fame, and which I too did, tho not by myfelf; but we found that his tyme was not yet come; and in fhort both LL (Roxburgh) and WW (the Lord Register) difcovered that nothing is expected of this<sup>onugkoh kr fwqfdufe ne ugkr</sup> <sup>rfrkno</sup> Seflion; and 39 (Duke Hamilton) had got his anfwer; fo that the cafe came to be a Commiffioner and a Secretary of 58 (the Old Party), or all of 58 (the Old Party). This all the Englifh I faw told me, and MM (Seafield) was pofitive in it; fo pofitive that he plainly told me he would fee to himfelf, if 35 (Roxburgh) and 50 (Tweeddale) would not yield to 38 (Argyll), &c. Leven, you know, was the Court's man to be Secretary, and Queenfberry, or fomebody elfe, muft have been Commiffioner; fo that all that we did, in which we all agreed, was to have rather Argyle and Annandale alone, than the other, or a total change. As it happens, we had better oppofed and ftood our ground, come what will, but ftill if 60 (the Court) had ftood, or doe ftand, their ground, I doe not fee but that we chofe the next beft. LL (Roxburgh) has been in noe concert with Queenfberry, but oppofed his impropriation to the laft; nor was I with Argyle, as you fee. 60 (the Court) was to doe all this buffinefs. LL (Roxburgh), you know, was not



fond of joining with 55 (Annandale), but yielded to necessity. Noe man was more for this than 36 (Seafeld), as I wrote to you then ; but at last, it seems, he got in his head to be Commissioner himself, but it was too late, and the difference had only been to have managed the matter more closely. We must have acted for [pos]session, and others upon assurances of our places. The truth is, I was much concerned for 50 (Tweeddale), whom they would have certainly turned out. I know nothing in the matter, but which may be owned, that we were rather for Argyle and Annandale than others. It's true it's matter of a jest, that they should turn us out ; but if that be, it's because 50 (the Court) will have it so, or will not hinder it ; and in one way or other it must have been. Upon the whole matter, it's evident we were running our heads against a wall, and did we act as angels, our best endeavours will turne upon us. It's plain, considering how MMM (the Court) is [situ]ated, and the humours or want of understanding in 21 (Scotland), this is not the season of putting matters right ; and if they must go wrong, they had as well doe it in other men's hands as ours. What PP (Duke Hamilton) writes comes, no doubt, from 36 (Seafeld), who is in with 37 (Queensberry) and 38 (Argyle) as much as he can be with any ; but to cover that, imposes on 39 (Duke Hamilton). Tyme will justify 59 (the New Party).

Farewell.

[On envelope.] For my Lord Tresurer-Deput, at Edinburgh.

#### LXI. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*24th March 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 17th. The Chancellor and Roxburgh arrived on Thursday. Severalls are wrote for. Till their sentiments be known, nothing certaine can be wrote from this, after which you may expect to hear fully from me. I spoke to Tweeddale and Roxburgh about your coming down. Both were of opinion that you should not, unless the Treasurer advised you to it. I find Roxburgh resolved to bear with every thing, except our being laid aside, which I believe he would not digest. No commission can be given empowering any to vote for you. Green's crew are now condemned to be hanged : one Haynes, I'm just told, has confessed. I cannot send you the particulars.

## LXII. TO THE SAME.

28th March 1705.

I HAVE your's of the 20th & 22d. Whatever might have been 50  
 (Tweeddale's) intention as to 38 (Argyll's) <sup>dnllkrkno</sup>commiffion, he can have no ground  
 of complaint, for it was not <sup>qsirfoufc</sup>prefented till after 36 (Seafield's) <sup>dnllkrkno</sup>commiffion  
 was come and ordered to the feals, by which BBB (Tweeddale) thought him-  
 self exau&torate, and this to be a fufficient reason to excuse his not <sup>fbmr</sup>pafling the  
 other, which was all that <sup>fbmr</sup>paft in that matter; as to that of <sup>fbmr</sup>refufing his  
 precepts, it's <sup>qsirfoufc</sup>falle, for 50 (Tweeddale) was not in towne, nor was he ad-  
 vertifed of calling the <sup>usfbrrtsz</sup>Treafury for <sup>rkhokoh</sup>figning of the precepts, nor was 46 (the  
 Treafurer-Depute), tho upon the place, neither was any of us acquainted  
 when orders were given to the <sup>sfd'ktfs</sup>Receiver to grant receipts to the tackmen of  
 the Cufomes for paying the value of the faid precepts; fo that it cannot be  
 knowne what we would have done; on the contrarie, Sir John Hume being  
 prefent did fign it, and I told Argile's doer that I would have done the  
 fame, had I been advertifed; but it feems OO (Argyll) will <sup>dnlgmbkof</sup>complaine be-  
 caufe we doe not, tho we had much better reason after <sup>usfbulfou</sup>fuch treatment.  
 People here blame XX (the Treafurer-Depute) <sup>dns bmm</sup>for all that 50 (Tweeddale)  
 does, tho frequently he takes his meafures without <sup>cnfr xkugntu betkrkoh</sup>advifing with him, and  
 you know it is not eafie to make him alter them.

It does not as yet clearly appear that the fhip robbed by Green belong'd to  
 the Scots Company; but Haynes, one of the crew, has now confeffed fo much  
 as gives juft ground to fufpect it, and might, together with the former de-  
 pofitions, convince every impartiall man that they are moft juftlie con-  
 demned for piracy. It is furmifed here that they had fecret orders from the  
 Eaft India Company to deftroy our fhips and men. Some things dropt by  
 Mader, the mate, has given rife to this; as that there was a myftery in that  
 affaire not yet difcovered, and other fuch like expreffions. If this come to  
 light, or if the Queen fhall grant them remiffions, it will fpoyle the bufinefs  
 of Parliament, and I'm affrayed will fo exaſperate the nation, as may render  
 it difficult to make them <sup>knzof xkug</sup>joyne with 22 (England) upon any termes what-  
 fomever.

This should have gone by yesternight's packet, but just as I had finished it, there came a flying packet with a letter from my Lord Argyle, by her Majesty's order, signifying to the Chancellor, that it was her Majesty's pleasure that all execution of sentence be stopt till the whole process be laid before her Majesty, and that she give her orders about it. Whereupon the Council met this day, and most of the Board were of opinion it was not proper to grant a reprieve upon this intimation, it not being the habile way of conveying her Majesty's pleasure to the Board, which uses to be done by letters to the Council from her Majesty. Other reasons were given against the reprieve, so that it was not much insisted on; and we resolved on this, to write to the Queen an account of that whole matter, and humble to advise her, for reasons mentioned in the letter, not to grant remission or a reprieve to them. The letter goes by a flying packet, and if there be no return from her Majesty against Wednesday next, the day of execution, I doubt much that the Council will grant a reprieve. Even tho orders come, there may be difficulty in it, for by an additional declaration made this day by Haines, the murder, as well as piracy, is made clear to conviction, and that it was our ship and men that were so treated; after which you can judge what handle may be made of this, if sentence be stopt, and how unsafe it may be to concur in it, now that the nation is in such a ferment. This step by Argyle will, I fear, doe him no good; he had done wifely had he left it to Wedderburn. I understand that 38 (Argyll) is advised from this not to trust to words, but to get all done before he parts; and in a letter which the Advocate showed me to-day, he says, that he hopes to have the Government put more upon the Revolution foot before he parts. This, as 46 (the Treasurer-Depute) took it, was shown on purpose to irritate him and others; for by all that I can perceive, there is no design that the Old and New Partie should unite; and yet Annandale is more complaisant than ever I knew him.

## LXIII. TO THE SAME.

31st March 1705.

I HAVE complained that your's were so short that I could not understand them; but by some misfortune your's of the 24th was so plaine, that others have thought fit to peruse it, as is evident by the enclosed seal, unless it be done by yourselfe, for after triall here, everie one concerned denies it; and I

can assure you I have made inquiry agreeable to my present station. I gave you in my last an account of what past in Council about Green's reprieve. On Tuesday next there will be a trial of skill on that [affair], the refusing whereof we design to set up on, as the most popular thing that could have occurred, which I hope in time will do our business, considering how much the nation is against it. Perhaps it may carry in the contrary, and that the Court may make a handle of it to turn us out; but by this we shall, in the main, be gainers, for we have, if I be not deceived, got Montrose, which, with others, will make us no contemptible party. Go the matter as it will, we shall by it have the country. You shall have an account of this when over. If Seafield would stick to us, all would go well; but this is not to be expected. Annandale had a letter from Argyle, desiring him to write against me, and, as the story tells, he said he would not do it; but, so far as I can learn, Argyle has all his directions from him and Leven.

#### LXIV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1705.*

I REFER you to the inclosed. XX (the Treasurer-Depute, Baillie,) must dissemble with 36 (Seafield), at present, for showing his letters; for besides that he often does such things without design, much depends now upon his accounts to E (the Lord Treasurer). That 59 (the New Party) should take one way, for, sooner or later, they will have one fate; for 6 (the Whigs) and 38 (Argyll) are mightily possessed against 50 (Tweeddale) and 35 (Roxburgh), and when 49's (Montrose's) business is known, no more measures will be kept. If 59 (the New Party) offer their services, and at the same time declare that they came in under ties, upon honour to one another, and are willing to part with all their places, if that be for her Majesty's service, but desire not to have the hardship put upon them, of either offending her Majesty, or acting against their honour, MMM (the Court) will have what to say to 6 (the Whigs), &c. 57 (Belhaven) has written here to one to make his compliments to Argyll, and tell him how forwards he was in signing his precepts; but all that will not do. 38 (Argyll) has upbraided 5 (the Lord Treasurer), that by HHH (Belhaven)\* he keep'd a correspondence

\* This cypher stands for Haddington, but Baillie has written above it "Belh:" (Belhaven.)

with PP (Duke Hamilton), and that HHH (Belhaven) had bragg'd of this. He bid 5 (the Lord Treafurer), in God's name, imploy 39 (Duke Hamilton) and 57 (Belhaven), fince they were his favourites. 5 (The Lord Treafurer) owned that he was defirous, and had ufed his endeavours, to bring 39 (Duke Hamilton) and others to comply with the Queen's meafures, which if they d[id, this] work would be fo much the more eafy for 38 (Argyll); but this muft continue a fecret. One told 38 (Argyll) yesterday, that 45 (the Lord Register) faid he knew not whether he was to go down or not; then, faid he, the Court fays one thing to him, and another thing to me. Major Stuart has been at much pains with him about 46 (the Treafurer-Depute), but he is equally pofitive both againft 45 (the Lord Register) and 46 (the Treafurer-Depute); only, he fays, it is [not†] his own inclination, but others, that makes him againft 45 (the Lord Register). He is capable of throwing up his commiffion, when he is in Scotland, which he fays he'll do if 60 (the Court) <sup>uskdi</sup> (trick) any longer with him. 59 (The New Party) fhould fend to 45 (the Lord Register) their refolutions in writing, to be fhown by him to 60 (the Court), or lett him know what they write to 5 (the Lord Treafurer), that he may reafon the matter with him. Pray caution LL (Roxburgh,) that 36 (Seafield) know nothing of what I writ that is nice, for 60 (the Court) will know it. Tell the Confervator that I have nothing to writ to him of his buffines; for OO (Argyll) takes papers to 60 (the Court) himfelf, and Sir David Nairn has, or is to have, an order to counterfign; fo that, and other things, may be done without my knowledge; and that, and fuch like requests, will be granted to ballance what is refused; and for me to make the true objections to that paper, would be the highway to make it be figned, if I underftand any thing; for 38 (Argyll) will be allowed to do <sup>xkbu gtsu gf qmfbrfr</sup> himfelf what hurt he pleafes.

[Indorfed] For the Treafurer-Deput.

LXV. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*3d April 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 27th and 24th, both which were fhown to Roxburgh. Things appeare not fo desperate as fometime agoe. Roxburgh has wrote to

† This word has been fupplied, having been obviously omitted in the original.

you at length, to be shewn to the Treafurer, if you judge it fit. It is not easie to write by concert in matters of moment, especially to make them declare their resolution to quite if any of us be laid aside, for some among us would not be much concerned though Belhaven and Selkrig were out; as to the rest, if any of them be removed it will displease, and I believe will not be born with. I told Belhaven what you wrote to me, and found him struck with it. He writes to you about it. I would be cautious in your answer, for I doe not take him for a good Secretarie. If all the Old Party be against me, they are the greatest rogues imaginable; for every one of them say otherwise here, not only to myself, but others; and I take this to be alledged by Argile to excuse his appearing so much against me without any reason that I know of; for after a review of my letters to Seafield, I can find nothing in them about Argile, that could reasonable have given him the least offence, unless he has shewn to him some sentences, and not the whole, which would tend to my reputation, were they printed. However, this was villainy in Seafield. By Sunday's packet there came an order from the Queen to reprieve Green and his crew till her Majesty's further pleasure should be knowne. This day there was a Councill upon it, and a reprieve granted to the 11th; withall a letter wrote to her Majesty, prettiefstrong, representing the bad consequences it might have, and entreating that no further reprieve might be granted; and I'm persuaded the Councill will not renew it.

LXVI. TO THE SAME.

*5th April 1705.*

I HAD none from you this post. Since my last, Roxburgh, who is now gone to the country, shewed me a copie of his last mentioned, but withall told me he had forgot a clause which he designed to this purpose, that if any of us were laid aside, all behoved to take the same fate. Tho the Councill was prettiefrequent on Tuesday last, yet severalls of the Old Partie had absented on purpose, as I'm informed, that the sentence might be put in execution, and consequentlie to afford a ground of accusation, for they had persuaded themselves that the New Partie would have opposed the reprieve, tho order'd by the Queen; but they missed their mark, for all our people went along with it except Montrose, Rothes, and Haddingtone. Their differing from

the rest was not well taken by Roxburgh, &c. There have been some meetings about measures for the Parliament, but came to no account, for that people will not speak out, but still keep upon the reserve. The reprieving of Green makes a great noise here, and if he be pardoned, a Parliament will be in vaine.

## LXVII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, 5th April [1]705.*

IT was a seal of my wife's; but, however, it looked as if it had been taken off; and there must be something or other new, since the Treasurer (who was full of professions of kindness when I saw him last,) has not so much as sent me word of my being out, tho the thing be publick, and that Argyle, this morning, bid Mr. Wedderburn bring him a blank commission for a Register. That I was to be out, (and others too,) I did not doubt, but it was not intended to be done so soon; the tyme and the manner are upon some new emergent. A great packett came last post from Scotland to Nairn, for Argyle, in which, I reckon, were schemes and measures. 36 (Seafield), too, sent a packett to E (the Lord Treasurer). Till this came, OO (Argyll) was much down, but he says now, that all is sure, and that the Ministry hereafter will be fixt and unalterable. He went to 61 (Wharton) this morning, and 61 (Wharton) has been this afternoon with him: he and 37 (Queensberry) does all. I believe 55 (Annandale) at first was against changes, till he knew the mind of 6 (the Whigs) here. The matter of the reprieve sticks, for Green's guilt is not believed here. I suspect 36 (Seafield) has yielded, for OO (Argyll) says that E (the Lord Treasurer) was forward. But 36 (Seafield) himself is to be dropt, at least if 37 (Queensberry) and 38 (Argyll) and 6 (the Whigs) prevail. Send me up the letter suspected to be opened, that I may see if any thing in it could have provoked them here. The Treasurer has been ill this day. I wrote only to my Lord Roxburgh last post. I shall with the next, I hope, be able to give you some light as to yourself and others; but I have no other advice to give, but what I have given you already, which is, that you come to an unanimous resolution amongst yourselves, for it's evident 58 (the Old Party) and 59 (the New Party) cannot agree, nor would the Whigs here have them to agree. I

never hear from you of 52's (Ormiston's) actings. My services to all friends, which I will doe as much out as in, to my power.

Farewell.

LXVIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

It will be necessary for you to keep 36 (Seafield) up in heart, that he may be so dipt with us as that he may not be able to get off again : but, in short, I am not at all surprized with this, for if breaking with 59 (the New Party) was for their purpose, there's never difficulty in finding ground for a quarrell.

Farewell.

Floors, Aprill the 9th, 1705.

LXIX. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, Aprile 9th, 1705.*

I THOUGHT to have gott your brother John into some of the new raised regiments here ; but 3 (the Duke of Marlborough) and others interprets their late A& as if it excluded all Scotchmen not employed by them at the date of it ; for in case the Succession be not settled, all but such are declared aliens after December ; upon which they drew inferences. My Lord Mordant has no vaccancy, and he had promised the first vaccant ensign. I have his positive promise for the second ; so pray send your brother to his regiment, for there will be vaccancys enough, this summer. My Lord Mordant goes to the Bath, for his wound, but he'll take him into his own company ; and in his absence you may get him recommended to Lieutenant-Collonell Lindfay. I would not have him continue with Collonell Macartney. I had not time to write to you the last post. This buffines of Green, &c. is the devil and all. It has spoiled all buffines. I am told it was two hours in the Cabinet. 10 (Somers) says he knows not the laws of Scotland, but that the proceedings are illegall, according to all other laws that he knows, for the ship on which the piracy is committed is not lybelled, &c. In short, nobody believes it ; nay, in my opinion, faith, too, in this matter must be the gift of God, for I doubt much that it's in the power of man to convince this nation of it. I was surprized to find people affirm that the evidence were suborned, and that those who confess do it in the dread of torture, or upon promise of life. 6 (The Whigs) make a national Jacobitish buffines of it, and



it will be trump'd up at all the elections. They lay it intirely at 50 (Tweeddale) and 59's (the New Party's) door; and, confidering the present fpirit, I wonder that 59 (the New Party) is not wholly turned out; for that was ask'd, and it feems is only delayed, WW (the Lord Register) being delivered up at present, which OO (Argyll) was not expecting; but it was 60's (the Court's) expedient on the fuddain; and would have been fo, if he had been in Scotland. Care fhould be taken to have as plain and clear and undeniable an account of the trial and confeffions sent up and publih'd here, as foon as is poffible, otherwife thofe men will be reckoned martyrs, and the New Party muft attone for it. Nairn will not accept of being conjunct, but chufes to wait till he gett the whole. The talk of F (the Whigs) is, that Levin is to be Secretary with Argyll, Annandale Chancellor, and Queenfberry Prefident, or Privy Seal. The laft week it was affirmed that Queenfberry would go down; now it's denied. Duke Hamilton is to be in Staffordfhire next week, where Maffon meets him. I doubt not but that he'll be at the Parliament, tho' others ftill do. E (The Lord Treafurer) faid to WW (the Lord Register) that PP (Duke Hamilton) would not be againft the Treaty. Culture has gott the commiffion of Confervator figned, with orders to the Advocat and Solicitor to profecute the Confervator, and a letter to the Burrows to put Culture immediately in poffeffion, without waiting for the event of any fute. Argyll has an impropriation for what fhall be owing him when the commiffion is recalled. Ther is a letter, too, to the Commiffion of Parliament, about the £3000 that Queensberry owes to the Treafury. And Levin has the Ordnance. I have wrote to 57 (Belhaven), but without nameing perfons. Philliphaugh promifes ten votes. My Lord Boyll is to be in, but whether in XX's (the Treafurer-Depute's) place, will, as well as the intire fate of 59 (the New Party), depend upon 6's (the Whigs') fucces in the elections here, and 58's (the Old Party's) in 25 (the Scottifh Parliament). OO (Argyll) reckons upon 49 (Montrofe). 60 (The Court) would have it underftood that WW (the Lord Register) <sup>mbke onto</sup> laid down, and it's like MM (Seafield) will have orders to fay fo; but that's a fhame. One of 13 (the Houfe of Lords), to whom E (the Lord Treafurer) did infinuate that, a month agoe, and whom 5 (the Lord Treafurer) bid found WW (the Lord Register), told 5 (the Lord Treafurer) from WW (the Lord Register), that he neither could nor would do fo mean a thing. The weight upon WW (the Lord Register) is, that 6 (the Whigs) will have

it that he was in the secret of a juggle with E (the Lord Treasurer) about 24 (the Succession.) 5 (The Lord Treasurer) shows much concern for LL (Roxburgh), and very desirous that he would <sup>afbs ugkahr</sup> bear things, but then owns that its hardly possible. For my part, I tell you freely I do not understand him. He makes no scruple to own that he has no expectations from 25 (the Scottish Parliament) or OO (Argyll); and I know he thinks, (for he as good as owned it to WW (the Lord Register), that the only remedy, and in which A (the Queen) will find her account, is to reduce the army to the <sup>un sctdf ugf bsiz un ugf</sup> exchequer; and, for my part, I know no other remedy, if one were to be <sup>Uzlf</sup> chosen, as matters stand. Tyme will do more than all the reasonings in the world. I am going to the country, which makes me writ you now all that I can think on. I'll be back when the Queen returns from Newmarket, and am then to be with E (the Lord Treasurer) and I (Sunderland) and do 59 (the New Party) what service I can; and therefore lett me hear from you all that passes. Argyll has a letter to adjourn to a blank day of May, and blanks for the Councill and Exchequer. I must write as I can remember. F† was with 38 (Argyll) above an hour, on Friday last, and after that two <sup>ens lnoz,</sup> with 61 (Wharton). I know F (the Whigs) have preff'd for money: if any such thing be, it has been the work of such long visits. 38 (Argyll) was late in the city on Saturday; and 6 (the Whigs) are positive about 24 (the Succession); and yet 5 (the Lord Treasurer) does not pretend to expect any such thing. I think 59 (the New Party) should take 57 (Belhaven) along with him as far as he'll go, and laying aside humours, make all men welcome that will joyn with him; and 38 (Argyll) will disoblige so many, that I should think, if ther hapen differences, LLL (the New Party) may draw over many of KKK (the Old Party) to meet with them.

*Aprile the 10th, 1705.‡*

I HAVE been oppressed with people, and have not time; but, in short, laying aside conjecture, the truth is, MM (Seafeld) had orders to make a bargain with 58 (the Old Party) as cheap as he could, and he has made it first <sup>un rbtg gklrfme un af dnoufoufc</sup> to save himself, next to be contented with WW's (the Lord Register's) being <sup>afkoh</sup>

† There must be some mistake in this cypher, for F represents the Whigs.

‡ This is not a separate letter, but merely a continuation of what precedes it under the date April 9th, and is written on the same paper.

tnu lz btugns dndfso lf  
 out before the Seffion : My author told me, what is more did not concern me.  
 I have no doubt of this; for the *causa scientiæ* was told me, which  
 being joined with what 38 (Argyll) said before he parted, is demonstration.  
 Add to this the showing of XX's (the Treasurer-Depute's) <sup>mfuufs</sup> letter, as you'll  
 hear from a friend, tho I knew it otherwise : add that 1 (the Queen) is pre-  
 judiced against 46 (the Treasurer-Depute), which is told me, and I suppose  
 against 45 (the Lord Register) too, (but that my author shuned to tell me that.)  
 But that LL (Roxburgh) has putt a stop, for 5's (the Lord Treasurer's) inclina-  
 tion is certainly to him, but inclination signifies little. What use to make  
 of this I know not. I think it is best for 59 (the New Party) at present  
 to dissemble all with MM (Seafield); but you upon the place can judge better  
 than I. I fear the bargain is intire; but will not be yet, if 38 (Argyll)  
 ebknmr fails. WW (the Lord Register) has had an answer upon LL's (Roxburgh's)  
 letter, very kind to LL (Roxburgh), which he shall receive, and very plau-  
 sible to 45 (the Lord Register), who writt too to 4 (the Dukes of Marl-  
 borough) roundly. Upon this D (the Dukes of Marlborough) sent for  
 him, and told him that he would not believe what 4 (the Dukes) would tell  
 him, which indeed was very surprizing. I had writen letters both to 50  
 (Tweeddale) and LL (Roxburgh); but I must change them, which you may  
 tell them.

Farewell.

LXX. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

10th April 1705.

I HAVE your's of the 31st last, and 5th instant, which had gone to Rox-  
 burgh before I received them. I'm forrie you should have been turned out,  
 but I look upon it as a prelude to other changes, and as matters are like to  
 goe, I'm verrie little concerned about myself. What measures our people  
 follow I cannot be positive, for at present none of them are here; what I'm  
 most affrayed of is, that Argyle will carrie his point in Parliament, for  
 many of our people will not oppose, if reasonable things be intended; and I  
 must owne to doe it might look ill, if the same be offered that was last  
 session, and might be construed as acting solely from interest; and by  
 placing others in our room, he will be entirely master of the Old Partie,  
 and in time prove hevie to the Court. If this prevails not to make them

alter their meafures, I know nothing can doe it. What either 52 (Ormiston) or Seafield will doe I know not ; the laft carries faire, from apprehenfion of his danger; but I believe this may make him joyne with 58 (the Old Party) on any terms, rather than make him ftick by us. The firft is not for our intereft, and perhaps is doing what he can to divide us ; how far he may prevaile with Rothefts, I know not. Green's affaire, no doubt, has [been], and will be, laid at our door, but moft unjuftlie, for all fides have been equally concerned in it, and the one as backward as the other in granting a reprieve. Tomorrow being the day of execution of eight of them, this day the Councill met upon a new letter from her Majeftie. Thofe prefent were Lord Chancellor, Lothian, Sutherland, Buchan, Lauderdale, Balcarras, Forfar, &c. After this the enclosed account.

[The following is the account referred to :—]

Lord Chancellor, Lothian, Buchan, Lauderdale, Roseberrie, Provost of Edinburgh, Balcarras, Forfar, Loudon, Sutherland, Mr. Franc Montgomerie, Generall Ramfay, Advocat, Treafurer-Depute.

For reprieve—Lothian, Buchan, Generall Ramfay. Againft it—Sutherland, Lauderdale, Forfar. The Chancellor having declared his confent to the reprieve, and thereby it being carried, he propofed to the reft who had not voted, if they would fign a reprieve, notwithstanding of their not having voted, and withall fignified his willingneffe to fign, if a quorum would ; but all of them refused, except the three that had voted for it, together with Loudon, Balcarras, and Roseberrie, who fignified their readinefs to fign a reprieve, notwithstanding that they had not voted in it. Thefe, with the Chancellor, making but feven to feven, nothing could be done in it, in regard that, by the practice of Councill, nine were neceffary to make a reprieve valide.

Aprile 10th, 1705.

#### LXXI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

*11th April 1705.*

I HEREBY return the letters you were pleased to fend me, with the two I had from Mr. Johnstone, which your Lordship might have perufed without ceremonie, and I entreat you'l not ftick upon't hereafter. I wifh your Lord-

ship had been at Councill, for none of our people were, except myself, which no doubt will be misconstrued, especially that it was appointed to receive the Queen's answer. My being left to my owne conduct, in so ticklish a matter as a further reprieve, vexed me verie much; however it did not carrie, tho there were fourteen present, and that affidavits were sent downe and read in Councill, from two who are said to be of Drummond's crew, declaring that our two ships were seized by the pirates of Madagascar. This was little regarded, being that the sentence did not pass on that score, and that the affidavits were onlie attested copies. This morning ther arrived a flying packet, with a letter from her Majesty, remitting to the Councill to doe in that matter as they should judge proper; and with the letter a bundle of papers, containing the principal affidavits about Drummond's ship, and severall others of the same nature; as likewise a declaration from three of Green's crew who had left this upon seizing of the ship, with a declaration from Hains's father. All these point blank against the depositions and declarations taken here; upon which the Councill was called this morning, when ther were only eleven present. After some debate, whether reprieve for a short time till a fuller Councill could be got, and that further enquire were made, it came to be unanimously resolved, that Green, Mader, and Simson should be carried to execution, and the rest reprieved till Friday come seventh night; and it was good it went so, for otherwise, I believe, the people had torn us to pieces; for I never see (saw) such a confluence of people, most of them armed with great sticks; and as it was, the Chancellor was, on his return home, attack't in his coach,—got out of it to Sir Gilbert Elliot's, but the coach suffer'd for it. I shall not trouble you with every man's part in this affair—it were too long for a letter; only say that the authority of the Government is gone; for had these persons been never so innocent, the Councill could not have saved them without endangering their lives, besides other inconveniences.

I take Mr. Johnstone's being turned out to be a fore-runner only of further changes, and by Mr. Wedderburn's it would appear that they designe to goe deep in them. What encouragment they may have for this I know not, nor will I adventure to write my conjectures; but in our present circumstances I think it absolutely necessarie that your Lordship were here, and that thereafter we had a meeting of our friends, to know how to stire (steer) in the present juncture; for our being separate at this time looks like

deferting the caufe, which will give advantage to our enemies; and I cannot but think it reasonable that we fhould joyntly repreſent to the Court upon what termes we reſolve to ſerve them, for by being ſilent, or by one or two's writing, they will be apt to conclude that we are ſatiſfied with what is done, or at leaſt make a pretext of it.

The Chancellor carries fair to me, but appears not ſo frightened as I have ſeen him, upon far leſs then I have ſaid to him of the preſent meaſures of the Court, and of his own dangere. What may be at bottom of this I know not; but he ſays you and Mr. Johnſton are to blame for bringing in Argile, and that he foreſaw and told what would follow upon it. However I keep cloſe by him, and ſhall make the beſt uſe of him I can, ſo long as there is any hope. I'm affraid that Argile is taking the right way to eſtabliſh himſelf; for by putting people into our places, he will gaine all the Old Pairty, and moſt of the New. Even thoſe that ſhall be turned out will concur with him, if the ſame things be offer'd as laſt ſeſſion. If this hold, he'll be able to ride the Court. I know not but writing of this may make them ſtop. What to determine in this is difficult, for I am no good jugler, and our ſafety depends upon acting by conceart.

I have adventured to breck the ice firſt, but cannot write all I have to ſay on this head; I would only have your Lordſhip conſider, that loſe of time may loſe all, and ſett up Argile to tirrannife over us for ever. I ſhould have waited on your Lordſhip, but dare not leave 36 (Seafield) to himſelf; therefore conclude, deſiring your Lordſhip to be in towne ſo ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

I had the good fortune to aſſiſte yeſterday in bringing the call of Kelfo to ſuch an iſſue as I hope will ſatiſſie.

[Indorſed on envelope.]

To Roxburgh, Aprill 11th, 1705, at Kelfo.

## LXXII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*17th April 1705.*

I WROTE none laſt poſt. I have your's of the 10th, and am ſatiſfied of the truth of what you write about Seafield; for no ſooner came the newſe of your being out, than I heard him ſay that he believed it was by your own conſent, and that he doubted not but you were, and would be ſatiſfied; and this day repeat much about the ſame in preſence of Tweedale, Rotheſs, and

Roxburgh, and withall insinuate, as if he had had it from the Treasurer, that the Queen would deal kindlie by you. What should have prejudiced the Queen at Treasurer-Deput, he cannot conjecture, for there was no handle given by any thing that ever he wrote to Seafield, no more than that he should have wrote to him that Argile would spoile all by his heat and passion; for this I never said to him, so that all must be his owne invention; but these things must be dissembled at present, in so far as he positively declares, that if we stick by him, he will not leave us. I owne this is not much to be relied upon, but as matters stand, we must not be the first breakers off. Our people are dissatisfied with your being turned out. What course they will take, I know not; nor will they determine themselves till Argile's arrivall, after which, no doubt, they will take their measures, and then you shall hear from me; for most of our people are now in towne. But whatever they may doe, so far as I understand, it will be much to the same purpose with what Roxburgh has already wrote to you. The onlie difficultie in our affaire is, that if, upon our being laid aside, we should act against last year's measures, it will be constructed interest, whereupon most of our people will leave us, and we come to signifie nothing; on the other hand, if, by our concurrence, Argile should carrie his point, we may both disoblidge, and fix that gang over us for ever. What passes you shall know. I'm affrayed that Ormiston has gained Hadington, but I know no reason to doubt Montrose.

This day the Councill met, and have issued a proclamation against tumults, and have ordered the prosecution of some that were taken up for the like. They likewise reprieved four of Green's crew to the 27th instant, and the rest to the 4th of May.

## LXXIII. TO THE SAME.

*19th April 1705.*

I HAVE your's of the 11th, and have seen Tweedale and Roxburgh. That the New Partie should be so much blamed in Green's affaire is most unjust, for all along they were mostlie passive, and wherein they acted did nothing but what was both just in itself and necessary to preserve the peace of Scotland. Those that were most active in the prosecution have concerned themselves verie little in the reprieve, most of them having absented

themselves when it came to be treated of in Council ; and had it not been the New Partie, the reprieve mentioned in my last would not have been granted, for severalls did oppose, and others would not vote ; and neither Annandale, Leven, President of the Session, and almost none of the Old Partie, were present, though wrote for. I have been less concerned than any man in the Government, for from the beginning I had my own scruples, and therefore shifted all meddling, save giving my vote in Council, which could not be avoided ; but even in this did act with all regard possible to the consequences I apprehended might follow upon this affaire, and in Council, upon the day of execution, did declare, upon seeing the principall affidavits about Drummond, that I was then for a reprieve, though I could not but foresee danger to myself if it had carried. I think no great stress ought to be laid on their dying denying ; for by appointment of Council the Advocate and I did this day examine Wilcocks, the surgeon's mate, (one of those condemned,) upon a letter he had wrote to the Advocate, that he had somewhat to discover. Harris was confronted with him, who, in his presence, did assert, with such circumstances that there was no room left to doubt, that on the coast of Malabar, some three weeks before the action, the whole crew had been let blood of into one vessel, which being mixed with wine, all of them did dip biskit into it, and after eating and drinking of it, did solemnly swear never to reveal any thing that should pass amongst them. Harris likewise asserted that Wilcocks did cure him of such and such wounds, which he showed to us. He owned that he had blistered his thigh, and that the scarr was occasioned by that ; but another surgeon being present did affirm that such a scarr could not be made by blistering, but that it was certainly the mark of a shot, being upon both sides of the thigh. However, Wilcocks denied all, even the letter he had sent to the Advocate. What can then be expected from such people ? And I'm pretty confident that if Mader had dyed first, the other two that died with him would have confessed ; for he did plainly overawe them, even at the place of execution.

Chancellor was never more for the New Partie than at present, or must be the greatest dissembler in the world. He begins to be affrayed of himself, for the Old Partie flight him, the New cox him, and would he stick to them, they might defeat Argile, &c. He is to write this night to the Treasurer, complaining of your being turned out, and of the manner of doing it, and how what is already done, and still talked of to be done, will prejudice her



Majestie's interest. Tweeddale, Rothes, and Treafurer-Deput have agreed that Roxburgh write in their name to the Treafurer, signifying how much they were surprised at your being laid aside, since you had served the Queen so faithfully, and was willing to have continued your endeavours for her interest; that if the Queen did judge it for her service, we were most willing to be laid aside; for as we had entered into her measures without any selfish view, so were we ready to doe every thing for her service, without any other reward than her Majestie's favour; that there had been severall things done of late that we were affrayed might render buifness uneasie in Parliament, but we hoped we should not be blamed, seeing they were done without our knowledge and advice. Roxburgh will write you particulars. This is all could be done at this time. In generall, I find most of the New Partie resolved to goe on the Succession with Limitations, and whether out or in; and if the Old Partie act their part, it may carrie: if it doe, it matters the less what comes of us. The Old Partie is not satisfied that more is not done, and to my certaine knowledge Philliphaugh is not pleased, for he gives out, upon what ground I know not, that the Duches of Marlborough is not pleased with your being out, and from it concludes that he is put in onlie to serve a turn.

## LXXIV. TO THE SAME.

*26th April 1705.*

MY last to you was of the 19th, since which little has occurred. The Commissioner arrived on Tuesday. All of the New Partie that were in towne, as Tweeddale, Roxburgh, and Treafurer-Deput, met him the length of Soutrie (Soutra), and yesterday morning called to pay him their compliments, but had not access, tho others were with him at the same time. The Chancellor had been with him a little before we called, but was not admitted to the cabinet; however, by the account we had from him, the Commissioner gave him all assurances imaginable for his owne security, and said the New Partie should be called time enough. This day the Councill met, and admitted, for new members, Philliphaugh, Glasgow, and Lord Archibald Campbell; Pollock is to be the fourth. Mr. Wedderburn is appointed to take Mr. Johnstone's oath about the records. This is necessary for your

exoneration. The Deput's oaths are to be taken here. A further reprieve is granted to Green's crew to the . . of June.

This day we saw the Commiffioner in the prefence, but he faid nothing to either Tweeddale or me; talkt a little of a cock and a bull to Roxburgh. I find Tweeddale refolved to trouble him no more; and who can blame him? Roxburgh tomorrow is to require his commands, for that he defigns for the countrey. In fhort, we that are here defire nothing fo much than that we fhould be now laid afide; not that we defign to oppofe the Succeffion, for that that cannot be, without expofing ourfelves, confidering laft year's meafure, but that we may be at libertie in other matters: befides, if we fhould continue, our partie will leave us, and joyne with Argile, as Hadingtone has done already, and the Chancelor's juft a-going, for the Commiffioner is now dining with him, and not one of us there; whereas, if we be out, the mall-treatment will probablie keep people to us, or at leaft make us goe off with reputation, as now profecuting the fame things when out as in; but how to bring this about, without appearing to have hand in it, and come feperatelie to be looked on as fools, is the prefent difficultie; but I hope either the Commiffioner, or the anfwer to the letter wrote in our name to the Treafurer, fhall afford ane handle for it. Neither are we out of hopes of dividing them amongft themfelves; if this hold, it may make us alter our meafures in fome points. I pray let me have your advice; for my intereft will goe far amongft our few friends here. I have this winter taken all the pains imaginable upon Belhaven, but to no purpofe. Whether it be from my getting what he expected, or from other reafons, I know not, but he will be none of us. It's faid that Treafurer-Deput will be the next facrifice, which he wifhes, and has reafone to believe, from the change of fome people's way; for Annandale and others doe not now fo much as fpeak to him. Ormiftone has been an inftrument. Argile has taken up Montrofe's commiffion, when a-paffing the feals—[for] what reafone, or what he defigns to doe about it, I know not; onlie I hear he is diffatiffed that he was not acquainted with it. How far he may pufh this I cannot fay.

LXXV. TO THE SAME.

*28th April 1705.*

By my laft of the 26th, you had ane account how matters ftand here.

59 (the New Party) are still on the same footing, and I doubt not but what we wish and desire will take effect. Roxburgh was yesterday with the Commissioner : desired to know his commands ; that if he had to do with them, or thought he might have, he would stay in town. He had no direct return ; only was told that some were for the Succession, and others for a Treaty ; but neither told him what her Majesty's measure was, nor asked his opinion. Spoke somewhat of Montrose's gift ; said he would keep it up till he spoke with Montrose, or till he write to him, but at the same time insinuate that he behaved to know if he were for the Succession.

To write all I have to say would take a whole day ; therefore take it as it occurs. The Chancellor, tho he pretends otherwise, is certainly against us ; and this day I had difficulty to keep Roxburgh from breaking entirely with him ; for certainly he knows the secret as to us, and did signify so much to us, but at the same time told us that he was under secrecy, which Roxburgh and I took ill. It's needless and impossible to write what passed on that head ; however, we understood so much from him as that we were to be laid aside, and that for that end representations were to be sent up. This he was brought to, whether he would or not, and certainly is the greatest villain in the world ; for after all he is confounded, knowing that he is not trusted, and that it's designed he be laid aside ; all which makes him more uneasy than I would be for the world. Agreeable to our present measures, I have done what will certainly lay me out ; for yesterday in Treasury I opposed Queensberry's appropriation, and said that it was reasonable who had served her Majesty should be paid [for] it, but that I thought it would [be injurious] to her Majesty's service that all her servants were upon equal footing, and that therefore what was due ought to be [appropriated] to the ordinary way of payment by precepts from the Treasury, which seemed to have been the intention of the Queen's letter you know of ; that it was true her Majesty had ordered his payment notwithstanding of that letter ; that at that rate (considering the present state of the Treasury) one or two might get all, and others who deserved as well get nothing, which I thought at least ought to be represented before passing of the gift ; and concluded that seeing none were of my opinion, I should not insist in it, but desired, for these and other reasons, to be excused for not concurring. I went not to the Exchequer, being that I had none there to second me, for none of our people were in town ; and whatever might be my

opinion as to the thing itself, this was necessary both for gaining our end, and severall other reasons, and at least was consonant to our former procedure. I confesse it might have been got over, had it not been the treatment we meet with; for the Commiffioner has not spoke one word to me, and though I was called yesterday to attend the Queen's business in Treasury, I was made to waite two hours before called in, though severall others were at the same time with him in close consultation. I have told severall of his friends that he might turn me out, but such treatment while in office could not be born; and, so far as I can understand, most of his friends are against it. However, I'm resolved to doe what Roxburgh does, who wishes nothing more than to be free of this trouble. What lies heavie upon you and me is, that we are supposed to direct others, which, though true, is nothing to our disadvantage. . . now understand that we are [given out] here to be [Jacobites]; and that, to please the Presbyterians here, and the Whigs with you, its necessary we be laid aside.

#### LXXVI. TO THE SAME.

I HAVE your's of the 26th, which I cannot well reconcile with the Commiffioner's conduct here, for he does not in the least speak to any of us about business, yea, scarcely payes common civility; and therefore we still continue of the same opinion as I wrote you in my last. I'm informed that there is a commiffion here for my place. This is told with such circumstances that I cannot much doubt of the truth of it, and some things insinuat this day by the Chancellor to Roxburgh and me confirms the information; but it is not to be made use of, as my author says, till after I take place in Parliament, with a designe to turne me out of Parliament altogether, unless I be chosen anew, which at this time I cannot expect. The loss of my place I doe not value; but that it should be done after this manner is what I cannot well digest, and therefore will be perplexed till I come at the bottome of it; for then I would certainly dimitt. If any such thing be, it is signed by the Queen, and to be countersigned here by Annandale. I pray you trie if you can come to any certainty in this, for upon it I find Roxburgh will quitt.

Queenberry's appropriation is now past, and upon it a precept granted

for £16,400 and odd pounds, by which he is no more at the Court's command, having £1,500 a yeare, for eleven yeares.\*

May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1705.

LXXVII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

1<sup>st</sup> May 1705, *London*.

I WROTE la<sup>st</sup> po<sup>st</sup> to LL (Roxburgh), and to both you . . . the po<sup>st</sup> before. 5 (The Lord Treafurer) . . . WW's (the Lord Register's) <sup>rffkoh</sup> feeing A (the Queen). 1 (The Queen), I believe, <sup>k afmkftf</sup> . . . ld that 45 (Johnstone) quitted as <sup>ptkuufc</sup> . . . E (The Lord Treafurer) <sup>on lnofz ko ugf usfrasz gffsf</sup> tells me nou there is no money in the Treafury heere at present. Men and things change [here] every day. 6 (The Whigs) were openly . . . 61 (Wharton) roars again<sup>st</sup> 60 (the Court), and 7 (the Tories). . . mightily to me. 60 (The Court) . . was free with him; you can believe him. LLL (The New Party) . . . out, and MMM (the Court) defire GG (Limitations) nor Z (Succeffion); but YY†, he fays, will . . . , and that 60 (the Court) miftake him <sup>ntu</sup> . . fpoke fo to another. Pray <sup>qsbz</sup> . . tell 37 (Queenfberry) I have his.

LXXVIII. FROM THE SAME.

*London*, 3<sup>d</sup> May [1]705.

I HAVE your's of the 26<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Wedderburn has received neither a warrant nor the form, and fo cannot, he fays, give Mr. Johnftoun his oath. I wrote to you la<sup>st</sup> po<sup>st</sup>, and can only fend you fuch matter of fa<sup>ct</sup> as I <sup>lfbrtsfr</sup> hear. As to meafures, 59's (the New Party's) muft be taken upon OO's (Argyll's) and PP's (Hamilton's); which, I know not. I reckon 24 (Succeffion) out of door, the cafe being altered; for befid<sup>e</sup>s the point of honour, that is ftronger again<sup>st</sup> him than la<sup>st</sup> year, 54 (a Treaty) being offered.

\* Scottish money is here meant. The fums mentioned are refpectively equivalent to £1366:13:4, and £125 fterling.

† Not decyphered: YY means Cromarty, but perhaps it fhould be Y for Union.

Even well-meaning men have more colour than they had to hope that 26 (Trade) may be got, and that however a triall is but a little tyme loft, and if loft, they will be undeceived. I reckon OO (Argyll) will be for FFF (a Treaty), and PP (Duke Hamilton) against it, by clogging it with 26 (Trade), &c. I mean communication of 26 (Trade), as the main point and *sine qua non*, and which it's like will carry in 25 (the Scottish Parliament), tho never in 14 (the House of Commons). Nou here LLL (the New Party) may act like themselves by adding 31 (Limitations) in the A& to take place when 26 (Trade) is refused and Z (Succession) happens, 59 (the New Party) not opposing 26 (Trade), which they cannot hinder. 39 (Duke Hamilton) will be for 31 (Limitations); for his point is to keep off X (England) and Y (Union). Thus LLL (the New Party) will doe all that can be done, and indeed a great dale, and their actings will be of a piece, and as to what will be left undone, it cannot be imputed to them; but I fear you will not understand me. In a word, I would have the A& of 54 (Treaty) to be indeed 28 (an A& of Security) till 23 (a Union), in my opinion, but 26 (Trade), as the humour goes, be granted. As to the manner above, I pass from it, but the more you think on the thing I believe you will like it the better. As to LLL's (the New Party's) going out, or being put out, I reckon 5 (the Lord Treasurer) leaves 21 (Scotland) to 6 (the Whigs); and indeed in speaking he says, They have done it,—They will have it so, but tells not who those *They* are. Nou 6 (the Whigs) will be rid of 59 (the New Party), and own it; so I doubt not of 59's (the New Party's) fate, and MM's (Seafeld's) too. I own I like not their quitting for many reasons, but I yeild that the deciding reason in the case is which way will please most of their friends, of which I am no judge. Their reputation is at present the main point, and to keep themselves for better tymes; for till the infatuation of F (the Whigs) be over, all endeavours for 24 (Succession), or indeed for 21 (Scotland), will signifye nothing. If 59 (the New Party) and their friends can agree on measures to be taken in 25 (the Scottish Parliament), whether out or in, and can create a confidence in their friends that they will prosecute them steadily in the one case as well as the other, what needs there more? But if they find that jealousyes remain, or that they lose ground, and

grow litle, they had better <sup>ptkuu</sup>quitt; at least, affure their friends that in such and such cases they will take it to be MMM's (the Court's) inclination, which is the key of the . . . with WW (Johnstone); but you will best judge of this by their answers. In all this matter, one thing goes far with me, to witt, the <sup>rqkshu</sup>spirit F (the Whigs) particularly have shown in <sup>hsffor</sup>Green's <sup>beebksf</sup>affaire. Its now noe more conquer or unite, but reduce and annexe, which a countryman who is for it explained to me, that is to destroy all the great families, and only leave Commons to plow the ground. Thus, if F (the Whigs) and their tools prevaill, where are you? 63 (Philliphaugh) is in the right. 6 (The Whigs) have discover'd him, it seems, to be for 16 (the French), and roar at his being in. It's certain were he not in, he would not be put in.

Farewell.

#### LXXIX. FROM THE SAME.

5th May, [1]705.

57 (Belhaven) was all winter in a secret correspondence betwixt 5 (the Lord Treasurer) and PP (Duke Hamilton), which I have got notice of and spoiled. This has kept him at a distance with you, and that he was not . . . I had your's of 28th, and noe mortal man could labour more since. I wish you have had mine last post. D (The Duke of Marlborough) is mighty civill to WW (Johnstone), who spoke plainly to A (the Queen) what is not to be written. E (The Lord Treasurer) explained to A (the Queen) XX's (Baillie's) being against 37 (Queenberry), and he said a great dale, and has ground to think that he was not <sup>ckrtocfsrunne</sup>mifunderstood. 5 (The Lord Treasurer) writes to him that his friends have <sup>qbukfodf</sup>patience; that there is noe <sup>sfbno</sup>reason <sup>kodmkobukno</sup>nor inclination to doe them <sup>gbscrgbgr</sup>hardship if they show a <sup>ke</sup>readynesse to concurre, as he hopes they will. <sup>gkr</sup>(His own words.) <sup>nxo</sup>Pray take noe <sup>xnsr</sup>resolutions till you have WW's (Johnstone's) next, for conclusive answers are not to be given till the next week. So says he, and has promised to be free with him. 45 (Johnstone) has been plain, that 59 (the New Party) could not any longer <sup>qsnrukutf</sup>prostitute themselves to such usage. He cannot write the half of what he has to say. OO (Argyll) intended Belhaven and you for the next two, but

not all were intended, chiefly 50 (Tweeddale). As for difrespects, I would keep myself out of the way of them as much as I could, and let 58 (the Old Party)<sup>ktlamf</sup> play the fool. I am told PP (Duke Hamilton) is willing to jumble 26 (Trade) and 31 (Limitations). 36 (Seafield), whatever secret he has, blunders strangely. He wrote at first mightily of 48 and 49's\* (the Old and the New Parties')<sup>tokno</sup> union. Bid LL (Roxburgh) consider the consequences of this, and if this was intended by WW's (Johnstone's)<sup>lboofs</sup> manner, which was 60's (the Court's) deed, tho, in effect, 6 (The Whigs) or OO (Argyll), &c. Doe what they will, we are told here that the B . . . Act, &c. will come in first: if so, you will never get to 24 (Succession); and so there will be no splitting upon that head. Pray keep my letters, for I have no copies. 46 (Baillie) has done right, come what will. That will neither hinder nor further. If . . . be necessitated to quit, they ought, at the same time, to represent.<sup>sfqsrfou</sup>

## LXXX. FROM THE SAME.

8th May [1]705, London.

To your's of the 1st: depend upon it there is no commission for XX's<sup>dnllkrrkno ens</sup> (Treasurer-Depute's) post. OO (Argyll)<sup>qnru</sup> is losing himself. 59 (The New Party)<sup>pr mnrkoh gklrfme</sup> must be patient, and give him line. (54) Treaty is the favourite. LLL (The New Party) must serve him, and since he offers himself at least he is to be heard. The offer alters the case from last year. The flying packet went last night, but no things are yielded. A (The Queen) asks first a majority<sup>ltru af gbukfou boc hktf gkl mkof kn ugf ebtskuf</sup> for measures before they lose any that are for them. A (The Queen) reckons it not for her service to have 59 (the New Party) out. Depend on all this, the rather WW (Johnstone) tells you not why. However, there is nothing yet done in his business; but 45 (Johnstone) has been more free than ever he was, and met with more freedom. Fail not to write what passes, and to represent all 48 [58] (the Old Party's) false steps. 57 (Belhaven) owes me<sup>ens lfbrtsfr ugf mnrf</sup>

\* A mistake for 58 and 59; and accordingly Baillie has written above these figures "New and Old Parties."



a kindnefs; explain the enclosed to him. I would have you well with him, and PP (Duke Hamilton). I cannot be poſitive, but others are, that OO (Argyll)<sup>gbr lnofz</sup> has money. 6 (The Whigs), they ſay, would have it ſo; but E (the Lord Treafurer) gave noe anſwer to WW (Johnſtone) upon that head, but FFF (a Treaty)<sup>kr fwqdufc boc on lnsf</sup> is expected, and no more.

## LXXXI. FROM THE SAME

16th May [1]705.

I HAVE your's of the 9th, and all your others, and LL's (Roxburgh's) I think of the 8th. My laſt was of . . . . . Lord Dyfart tells me that matters are ſettled with NN (Queensberry), who is to be their 36 (Chancellor), or 51 (Privy Seal\*), and that the ſum is ſettled, but I doe not believe this, for Z (Succeſſion)<sup>kr onu koufofc</sup> is not intended. . . . what you ſay [compared] with what I know. 55 (Annandale)<sup>kr un cf ugf cf</sup> is to be the de . . . . 38 (Argyll) told Lord [Dyfart] how that he would not [op]poſe Z (Succeſſion); but I always knew that 60 (the Court) would doe it, and E (the Lord Treafurer) always ſaid ſo, tho he knew, he ſaid, that it would ſignifye nothing. Let me know if you will come to London after the Seſſion; and pray get me a copy, if you can, of the Committye's letter to K. W. (King William) in [16]89, ſent up by Lord Roſſe. 5 (The Lord Treafurer) ſeems mightily pleaſed with Scots affairs at preſent. 3 (Marlborough's) manège is underſtood here to tend to a peace. 64† I deſpair of at preſent. A ſhort 25 (Scottiſh Parliament), the more I think on it, ſeemes to me beſt. Truſt God and tyme.

Farewell.

You may write to your old landlord. Give me ſome other addreſſe.

Farewell.

\* So decyphered in original.

† The ſecret cypher. Above it Baillie has here written what reſembles, "Limit." (Limitations); but in the letter from Roxburgh, dated 28th May 1705, and in the one to him, dated the 31ſt of that month, the cypher 64 is rendered "Succeſſion."

## LXXXII. FROM THE SAME.

*May the 22d, 1705.*

MINE to you were of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, [5<sup>th</sup>,] and 8<sup>th</sup> of May, which was my last to you, and one of the 9<sup>th</sup> my last to LL (Roxburgh). I have before me your's of the 1<sup>st</sup>, LL's (Roxburgh's) of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Your's of the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup>, and all come, seals entire; so that I know not what credit to give to the intimations made me, or where the mistake lyes. Upon nice occasions, writ as you say you intend, and when you find a bearer, change the cypher. At present make <sup>mnxcnto</sup>Lowdown, or 64, to be 67, and lett 64 be <sup>rfdsfu</sup>secret, as I wrot to 35 (Roxburgh). I have not writ of late, being out of town detained by a sort of disease common here, which begins with paines in the back, and passes for a windy gravell in the kidneys, but turns to a fever in the spirits, and I know not what. I ly for the most part with it, being scarcely able either to walk or sitt: however I intend to town to-night, or to-morrow morning, by water. Now to yours. WW (Johnstone) owns that his apprehension of his letters miscarrying has made him writ nonsense, or which is the same, in a manner unintelligible; but he is at bottom of the same minde with you upon the matter; and as to the manner, difference of opinion signifies little, for circumstances must determine it. The nation's being undeceived by 54 (a Treaty) may have indeed very bad consequences for a time, but the good and the bad must be ballanced: had they been undeceived last summer, the business had been done, and indeed to be undeceived is only to know that those in 22 (England) against Z (the Succession), joined with those there against 21 (Scotland), will make a great majority. Besides, now that 54 (a Treaty) is offered, and well meaning tho weak men with you fuller of expectations in favour of 26 (Trade) than ever, considering the success of 6 (the Whigs) in the elections, they'll reckon it an injury done to 21 (Scotland) not to delay 24 (the Succession) till a triall be made. Nay, men both of understanding and honesty, but who are not born to be heroes, will yeild to the thought that if they should now be for Z (Succession), it will be a load upon them and their familys, that they by their precipitation have lost the nation the opportunity of having 26 (Trade); for in such a case the nation could never be undeceived. This I own is of great weight with

your friend, and tho he still loves QQQ\*, he loves LLL (the New Party) too. If the walls fall before them, no doubt they'll enter the town ; but fince for this, and many other reasons, that is not to be expected, it's time and thought lost to endeavour to throw them down ; and better come to what is practicable, which is a short AA (Scottish Parliament), or making the A& [of] 54 (Treaty) DD (an A& of Security) for 31 (Limitations). May says, that in the beginning of the late Civill War, it was a time in which the better anything was, and was designed for the good of the kingdom, the more it turned to its prejudice ; and gives one signall instance, which he demonstrates ; that the Parliament's adding Religion to Liberty to fortifie their cause, was that which, contrary to the opinion of all men, weakned it ; for without that, as appeared after, the King would not have gott a man to draw a sword for him. 59 (The New Party) have sufficiently felt that they live in such times, both by declyning 54 (a Treaty) the last summer, and not declyning OO (Argyll) this winter, in both which I think they were signally in the right, for the time. But now they see the consequences, which consequences I own only come quicker: however nobody likes to be *felo de se*, one way or other. And therefore in such times it's the part both of honest men and wise men to gain time and to trust to Providence ; and after all the fate of X (England) will sway or force 21 (Scotland).

To yours of the 10th. The change of behaviour to you proceeds from the failing of the Representation and 65 (Stair), &c. Either have some design upon WW's (Johnstone's) daughter, or would fortifie their family interest by being in termes with 59 (the New Party), reckoning that neither 55 (Annandale) nor OO (Argyll) have any solid interest, nor can be relied on. 59's (The New Party's) interest at present is to be as fair with them all as they please, and with PP (Duke Hamilton) too, &c., as I wrot to you, and to have no thwartings, but when it was absolutely necessary to shun showing their number. I am apt to think it looks like 36 (Seafeld)—all this management with you. He no doubt is in with 62 (the President of the Session) and 43 (the Lord Advocate), and has told them 60's (the Court's) opinion of 35 (Roxburgh) and 38 (Argyll), as indeed they do not dissemble, and by you would unite 59 (the New Party) to them. You understand very well what I

\* A secret cypher, the meaning of which is not given.

wrote of the manner, that it was intended against Y (Union), of which WW (Johnstone) has not the least doubt, nay, now imputes to it the thing, too, which made 60 (the Court) drop to MM (Seafield), that so far they were willing to comply, if it were of use, with 48 (Saltoun). But he bargained with 63 (Philliphaugh) for himself, without understanding their reason, and so wrote up as if by such an expedient he had united all parties, and particularly of WW's (Johnstone's) complaisance. E (The Lord Treasurer) said 49 (Montrose) must <sup>qfsrftfrf</sup>persevere. You see 23 (Union) is as much against your interest, as matters are ordered, as it would be mean and unworthy of you.

To yours of the 12th. It's strange you destroyed mine to 56 (Haddington) and did not rather read it, since I told you you were to explain it to him, for he would not understand it without you, and the business might, as it would, have done 59 (the New Party) service, but would have done them no hurt; besides, that letter was writ to him by E's (the Lord Treasurer's) order, who has since writ to him himself. Tell him, or write to him, that by a mistake a letter from me to him was burnt, but that you have written to me of it, all which is true; and that he'll quickly hear from me, which he shall. As to his counteracting, he is against every body for a better place. 39 (Duke Hamilton) has used him ill, and he is very sensible of it at present. My meaning is, that 59 (the New Party) be in fair termes with 39 (Duke Hamilton), and with all others that will be so with them, and so mix and joine with them upon occasion as they are in the right, reserving themselves still entire for 64,\* but otherwise yeilding. 36 (Seafield), 65 (Stair), 43 (the Lord Advocate), &c. will no more be for Z (Succession) at present than PP (Duke Hamilton), &c. It's OO (Argyll), 55 (Annandale), &c. that are in earnest for 24 (Succession). They have no other interest in their eye, and think it their present interest, but they will confound you with their passions. I believe the great quarrell with 59 (the New Party) is, that they were not for 54 (a Treaty) last year, which 60 (the Court) undoubtedly then was and now is for. 5's (The Lord Treasurer's) discourse, and all his friends, have all along declared him to be, in his judgment, for 23 (Union), and not for 31 (Limitations). 60 (The Court) are thought more concerned that II (Hanover) keep <sup>iffq gnlf</sup>home A's (the Queen's) time than to hinder him after; but letting alone conjectures, it's FFF (a Treaty) that is expected, which

\* Secret cypher.

makes the leaning to PP (Duke Hamilton); and MM (Seafield) no doubt has told you this. You know WW's (Johnstone's) opinion of 54 (a Treaty) and of 64\*; but such is the case.

To yours of the 15th. It's strange E (the Lord Treasurer) writes not to 35 (Roxburgh). 36 (Seafield), you say, tells you nothing; he has three parties whom he tells to without you, so that he is honest to you. There came a packet, I hear, on Sunday morning. 37 (Queenberry) knows nothing of the contents, I am told, but I am apt to think you have guessed it, and that he waits till he know the success of the last effort before he declare that he'll go down. They were in the right who you say were against any more offers to quit. I am sorry that 51 (Roths) and 46 (Baillie) should oppose anything about Green, since their enemies desire no better handle. I have never heard from Durie; I hope he has satisfied the Bank. I'll answer another part of yours of the 15th with the next post.

## LXXXIII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, 24th May 1705.*

I HAD none from you last post, but all your's before, as I wrote to you at length on the 22d. Mr. Inglish is gone with the fleet. Write to others upon occasions. E (The Lord Treasurer) neither owns nor disowns to WW (Johnstone) the last representation, but tells him that he can say nothing to him till the next week; that another answer is expected from them (58) (the Old Party) on Saturday; that 55 (Annandale) had been in the country, but was now very reasonable; and [he] seemed to hope that Annandale would influence . . . 55 (Annandale), said I, was in the representation. But he is now better disposed, said he. 59 (The New Party), I said, had, upon his advice, shown abundance of patience. They need it all, said he. A (the Queen), said he, is still of the mind to have them join and enlarge the bottom, but repeated that he could not tell me what would be done till Monday next. Thus it's plain to me that the laying aside <sup>mbzkoh brkcf</sup> 59 (the New Party) is again under consideration, and to be decided [at the Cabinet] on Sunday. <sup>no rtochz</sup> The answer expected on Saturday must be either that 58 (the Old Party) pass from their demands, or . . . themselves undertake, which last I believe they

\* Secret cypher.

would do with money. <sup>xkug</sup> 37 <sup>lnofz</sup> (Queenberry) is underhand <sup>un</sup> ready to <sup>hnf</sup> goe <sup>cnxo</sup> down, in case 59 (the New Party) <sup>hnf</sup> goe <sup>nee</sup> off. The Parliament here, it's thought, will be high Church and high Whig. My Lord Mordaunt has loft it in two places with £1600 charge. Mr. Godolphin loft it at Cambridge, but the Whigs have got about 20 already.

Farewell.

You may . . . . . the . . . . . happen. 5 (The Lord Treasurer) and A (the Queen) too seem fully satisfied with 59 (the New Party) of late.

#### LXXXIV. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

*May 24th, 1705.*

SINCE my last to your Lordship, I have left no stone unturned to come at the bottom of Monday's packet, for notwithstanding of what the Chancellor had said to my wife, and since repeated to me, I was jealous by his way, that he kept something in reserve, which made me uneasy till now, that I'm fully informed by the Advocate. The Commissioner's letter bore, in short, that if he would undertake for a majority, and answer for success to the Queen's measures, every scheme he sent up should be complied with; upon which he demurred for a day or two, and was once resolved to have writ to Court that he could not undertake; that what he had proposed he judged the most effectual way for carrying the business: that if her Majesty thought otherwise, she might employ as Commissioners whom she pleased. However, upon second thoughts, he has determined to undertake, and to send up a scheme, as I suppose, by the advice of Stair, Loudoun, Philiphaugh, and Glasgow, now the chief counsellors, notwithstanding the Chancellor, Annandale, and Advocate, are against it, for at present Annandale is not well satisfied, either because of some flight from Argyle, or that Stair is like to supplant him; and I am sure your Lordship will be as much surprised as I was, when I tell you, that yesterday I had a long visit from Annandale, which, on his part, past in protestations of kindness, and how much he was against all schemes for changes, unless it could be demonstrate, that thereby more could be gained than lost to the Succession: said that the scheme they were upon was in effect the same with one they had sent up last winter

without his knowledge; that his being made Secretary had been part of that scheme; but condescended on no other particulars, save that, as he supposed, Loudoun was to be Secretary: said now was the time to lay aside all animosities, and to join cordially in the Succession; complained that Argile kept up all from him, only because he had declared his opinion freely against the present measures, and that he had told him that he trusted too much to Stair, &c., whom, he said, he knew to be no friends to the Succession. A great deal more of this nature past. I heard all, and said little, except to blow the coal, which perhaps may be of some use: but I'm afraid this disgust do not continue; it shall not want in me to contribute to it. Therefore I design to wait on Annandale to-morrow. This morning I had a visit from one of the other side, the President of the Session. After a long preamble of his concern in me, and what pains the family had taken to gain the Commissioner's good graces to me, not without hope of success, he desired to know my opinion and advice about measures for the Parliament, and said he hoped I would deal as frankly with him as he would by me. Without any prefacing, I told him roundly, that it seemed he knew me not, for I was not to be put upon in that manner; for that after the treatment I had met with, I would give no opinion, nor the least insinuation, what I thought the most proper measure, or whether I would concur if it were proposed in Parliament, for that I knew they were upon a scheme, and that they only wanted mine and other's thoughts to frame it so as might best answer their own ends; that I was the more averse to it, that he had insinuate I might thereby preserve my place, for that I thought it below me to declare my opinion, when that was offered as a bait in the manner it was done. After a good deal of talk, to bring me into a reasoning upon measures, which he found in vain, at last the business came out, that the Commissioner was willing to be well with me, but was under ties to satisfy Glasgow, and if I would condescend to be a Lord of Treasurie, it might be done, and all brought to rights betwixt Argile and me. Your Lordship may easily judge how choaking this was, for with difficulty I contained myself, but at last told him, I abhorred the thoughts of it; that I would never be so mean as to consent to being degraded; that I deserved better of the Government, and hoped to be advanced; that I was obliged to him for what he had done for me without my knowledge, but that I could not easily forgive those that had conceived so mean an opinion of me, and therefore entreated he would

interpose no more in my concern, for at this rate I might be induced to think he had no kindness for me. From all this, I conclude they are in straits how to frame their business, and yet I believe they are determined, and that the scheme will be sent off this night, or to-morrow; for Loudoun and President of the Session are going to the country. The Advocate has made a draught of instructions, but what they are, or if to be sent with the scheme, I cannot learn. You'll perceive by this what our fate is to be; but to be done in such a manner as that Argyle must bear the weight of it, and is like to be fool enough to take it upon him. I'm verie uneasy to be left to my owne conduct in this criticall juncture. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with all this; but I doubt, before you get to the end of it, you will be cursing, or perhaps praying, to have no more from me of this kind.

## LXXXV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,\*

I RECEIVED your Lordship's yesterday, but can as little be positive as to what will be, as ever, for a written scheme may either be desired for a delay, or for a lasting witness; but, in short, it is needless to reason upon guesses. In my opinion, 46 (Baillie) should endeavour to blow the coal betwixt 36 (Seafie<sup>amnx</sup>ld) and 38 (Argyll), upon his meeting with 39 (Duke<sup>dnbm</sup> Hamilton). Pray let me hear how 58 (the Old Party) is pleased, and what he expects, and what he has done. The bearer must be here on Sunday's night; and on Monday I shall send in another.

Farewell.

Pray if you see Gorthy, tell him I was going to write to my Lord Montrose, but had so little to say, that I was ashamed.

Floors, 25th May 1705.

\* In this letter, and in all those written by Roxburgh to Baillie in May and June 1705, except that of 28th May, Baillie is addressed as "My Lord," although he had ceased to hold the office of Lord Treasurer-Depute.



## LXXXVI. FROM THE SAME.

MY LORD,

THERE is nothing 55 (Annandale) can do that can surprise me; and however uncertain the effects of it may be, I think there can be no harm in trying GGG (Annandale) [with] some fuggar plums; but as for President of <sup>qsfrkefou</sup> Seffion, none but such a simple fool as he would have carried such a message to 46 (Baillie). Now that 55 (Annandale) is broke with 38 <sup>rubksr</sup> (Argyll), and Stair's got in, it's much to be fear'd that blanks be ask'd, with a power to make use of them before or after AA (the Scottish Parliament); and therefore I think it very necessary that 53 (Marchmont) stay in town till an answer come to the packet that was to go off this morning, that in case this be the measure, 38 (Argyll) may be plainly put to it; for it is impossible that Stair would ever condescend to OO's <sup>xocfsubikoh</sup> (Argyll's) undertaking, and at the same time lose 59 (the New Party) and 55 (Annandale), unless he proposes his scheme in order to have the matter faile, and so put 6 (the Whigs) into the believe that it would be needless hereafter to try any more 25 (Scottish Parliaments); and that therefore it would be necessary to have troops from 22 (England). This puts the <sup>hntfslfou</sup> government in 58 (the Old Party)—himself the head; and 38 (Argyll) but his tool and his skug\*, tho he may have the name on't. By this means, even in the case of confusion, 38 (Argyll) and his friends have a hit to be <sup>lbruffr</sup> masters, or at least will be able to make their bargain sure for themselves. <sup>ukfks abshbko rtsf ugflrfmfr</sup>

This is a pretty long reflexion; but I have nothing else to do. In the mean time, I suppose, you'll take care to be a peace-maker betwixt 38 (Argyll) and 55 (Annandale): and pray let me know what 39 (Duke Hamilton) is a-doing, for 36 (Seafieid) no doubt will tell you lyes enough about him.

Farewell.

I had almost forgotten to thank you for your long letter, and indeed the write was better than ordinar.

Floors, 26th May 1705.

8 o'clock at night.

\* Shelter, protection.

## LXXXVII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

I WROTE fully yesterday, and now have little to add, but that they've been on the instructions since Thursday. The first draught was by the Advocate, at the sight of the Chancellor, Staires, and Philiphaugh, but of what sort they are, I cannot learn for certain, but have some ground to believe that they go upon the Treaty, and that it is upon that foot Argile is to undertake for a majority, that he may get rid of us. The Commissioner, and rest of that set, were this day dining with the Chancellor, in order, as I'm told, to finish the instructions to be sent off this night, together with their scheme, for that it is designed the Parliament should meet at the day. If what I wrote in my last hold, your Lordship needs not be in the dark about our fate. I find, indeed, they intend to save some of us, of design to create jealousies, but neither your Lordship nor I are like to be of that number, for by my answer to the President of the Session, I think I have done my own business, and the rather that I had occasion to renew it last night upon a message I had from Argile, by Sir Gilbert Eliot, to the same purpose with the other. This makes me conclude they will endeavour to separate us at any rate, and consequently cannot be confident of their own strength, for all the noise they make; but must be under difficulties how to frame their scheme so as to please their own people, and [at] the same time not to take too great a load upon them in case their undertaking should fail. I spoke to the Chancellor, that he would procure a Treasury for signing our precepts. He told me he had mentioned it to the Commissioner, but that he would not hear of it. Just now I had a second message from Argile, desiring to know if I would take it ill to be continued of the Council and Exchequer when outed of my place. My answer was, that, at that rate, I would accept none of his Grace's favours, but go out in common form. Withall, I'm credibly informed, that Staires, &c., have brought Argile over to the Treaty, Nomination, Cess, and no more this Session; that onlie Annandale and Justice-Clerk are for the Succession; that the Parliament is to be adjourned to the end of June; that the Justice-Clerk had told the Commissioner roundly that he had put himself into such hands as would ruin him; that Annandale has likewise spoke home to him against Loudoun's being Secretary, be-

cause of Stairs alliance, and bid him take whom else he pleased. I do not find that any of them have got satisfaction.

May 26th, 1705.

LXXXVIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I GOT your's of the 26th late last night, and have been interrupted this whole day, so shall not get my Munday's letters till Thursday; but till next week I expect nothing worth the reading. In the mean time 35 (Roxburgh) is truly confounded, for 54 (a Treaty) is destruction for 21 (Scotland), and 59 (the New Party) knows it, and yet may be forced to go along with him [it?]. For, unless 49 (Montrose) come into 64\* (Succession), it's needless for 53 (Marchmont) and his friends to think of Z (Succession); and if 64 (Succession) can't do, so that it were folly to try it, what can 59 (the New Party) go to? for 35 (Roxburgh) has long ago, by their advice, proposed the alternative to 60 (the Court), and to go floughfully into 54 (a Treaty) would be to set up 58 (the Old Party) for ever, and ruin 21 (Scotland); so that, in short, if 64 (Succession) can't do, I can say nothing positively; for there is great danger in a short AA (Scottish Parliament), and therefore would gladly be at a point as to 64 (Succession), which, in my opinion, we can only be by 51's (Roths') waiting upon 49 (Montrose), and telling him in plain terms, that it's either now or never W (Scotland) is to be saved; and if he and his friends will come into 24 (Succession) upon 31 (Limitations), the settlement may be as they please, and so 38 (Argyll) pift upon; for 60 (the Court) would not dare to refuse Z (Succession), at any rate. If 49 (Montrose) comes into this, 53 (Marchmont) may then speak plain to 38 (Argyll); but if he will not, 55, 53, 52, and 59 (Annandale, Marchmont, Ormiston, and the New Party) need not think on't, but must resolve to depend on Providence.

I have read 45's (Johnstone's) letter, and his arguments have weight; for suppose 24 (Succession) should carry, 60 (the Court) may afterwards, by a

\* The secret cypher, but decyphered as above on the original letter.

thoufand tricks, exasperate 21 (Scotland) againft thofe that had the chief hand in't, even in the time of A (the Queen).

I am furprifed with 38 (Argyll's) laft meffage to 46 (Baillie); but he's capable of any folly.

If 59 (the New Party) is laid afide, and 24 (Succelfion) not to be tryed, LLL (the New Party) will make a fad appearance in 25 (the Scottifh Parliament); for to fupport 38 (Argyll), or to joyn with 39 (Duke Hamilton), are two bloody pills.

Farewell.

It's infupportable that Green's Tryall is not out yet.

Floors, May the 28th, 1705.

#### LXXXIX. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

36 (SEAFIELD) tells me that the lift of places was fent off on Sunday night; faid he knew nothing of particulars, but that it was concerted by advice of Leven, Stairs, Glasgou, and Philiphaugh; that Anandale [saw] it the day after, and before it went away. It's now faid that Argile has not undertaken, onely laid before [her] Majeftie what he defires, in order to effequate her bufinefs, which, if not granted, fhe may difpofe of his poft. They are at prefent in a mighty jumble, efpetially about the inftru&ions, which are not yet concluded, as 36 (Seafield) fays; and, as Anandale tells me, Stairs has put the Commiffioner upon the Treaty, becaufe 37's (Queenferry's) people cannot be brought to 24 (Succelfion), for which 55 (Anandale) and 52 (Ormifton) declare openly. I doe not well underftand Wedderburn's letter. I wifh your Lordfhip would explain it to me.

May 29th, 1705.

#### XC. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, 29th May [1705.]*

I HAVE both your's of the 22d, and I wrote to you the fame day, and on the 24th, that 59's (the New Party's) fate was under confideration; that a flying packett was expected on Saturday laft from Edinburgh, and then all

was to be concluded ; that WW (Johnstone) was bid be here to know the  
 result, but no flying packett is come, and E (the Lord Treasurer) sends WW  
 (Johnstone) word that he has nothing at present to trouble him with. All  
 I can think is, that 60 (the Court) has put it home to 58 (the Old Party) to  
 be undertakers, and that matters stick at the sum, or, as E (the Lord Treas-  
 urer) intimated, 55 (Annandale) would make OO (Argyll) deficit. 37  
 (Queenberry) is to [goe] down, but declares he never did any thing so  
 much against his inclination. 55 (Annandale) and 65 (Stair) were equally  
 in the representation. It certainly depends upon 58 (the Old Party) to have  
 59 (the New Party) out, and they only stick at the conditions. 7 (The Tories)  
 here all say that 59 (the New Party) are out, and it was generally expected  
 that the last post from Scotland would have brought the news. It must  
 only be differences amongst KKK (the Old Party) that keeps them from  
 sending up a flying packet, and so matters will be left to the Sunday's  
 Cabinet. I shall stay in town. Farewell.

## XCI. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

By 45's (Johnstone's) letter, I am satisfied as to 59's (the New Party's) affair, and thinks it of great consequence to keep 55 (Annandale) and 52 (the Justice-Clerk) still violent for 24 (Succession), for we have no other ground to stand upon. But whether 38 (Argyll) undertake or not, if he set all upon 59's (the New Party's) being laid aside, it must do, for 6 (the Whigs) must now stick to him. I understand not what Mr. Wedderburn means by what he says concerning 59 (the New Party) ; so have writ to him to explain himself.

Be pleased to send the enclosed to my Lord Chancellour, or deliver it by word of mouth, as you think fitt. The other was a very troublesome letter to me ; but if you think it right, seal it up, and send it. Farewell.

Floors, May the 30th, 1705.

## XCII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

THO the reasoning in your's of the 28th be weighty, I cannot agree to the conclusion that 59 (the New Party) are not to think of 64\* (Succession) if 49 (Montrose) come not into it; for upon what other foot can they set up upon, unlesse they'l joyn as the tail of some other party, which would render them despicable, and must be their last resort; for they had better stick together in a thing indifferent, than joyne with any in that which is good, in such a manner as they behoved to doe it, which would necessarily establish them with whom they joyned. And in this no regard ought to be had to the humors of people, for what displeases and exasperates at first, may have another effect very soon thereafter; and so, on the contrarie, as we might have learn'd but too well in our short experience. And, after all, I cannot but take 24 (Succession) with 31 (Limitations) to be our only game at present, as well as the interest of 21 (Scotland). For if it prove the Court measure, 59's (the New Party's) going along cannot be ill taken; if not, we cannot oppose by any thing more agreeable to last year's measures. Besides, it must necessarily convince 6 (the Whigs) that 58 (the Old Party) are not so much for 24 (Succession) as they pretend. But this would require a longer reasoning than a letter will admitt of, and I do not see it possible to determine ourselves till meeting of Parliament; for things may alter mightily betwixt and then, which is the reason that I dare not interpose so frankly with 55 (Annandale) and 52 (the Justice-Clerk) as I'm inclined to doe. However, your Lordship will see by the inclos'd I had from 51 (Roths) that there is no ground to despaire, if they stick to their point, which they still doe, so far as I can learn. 57 (Belhaven) tells me that 39 (Duke Hamilton) says 60 (the Court) are but tricking; never had, nor have, any design to settle 24 (the Succession), for that they had been in termes with him, but broke off without any reason on his part, and tho he had made considerable advances to them, and, if I mistake not, 57 (Belhaven) and 39 (Duke Hamilton) might have been gained to 24 (the Succession) had he been fairly dealt with. But the Duke said, not only 5 (the Lord Trea-

\* See note, p. 97.

fur), but his best friend 44 (Harley), had impos'd upon him ; for that while they were managing a treaty with him, by 57 (Belhaven), he, the Duke, was at the same time desir'd not to correspond with any in Scotland, for that his business should be done, and all put into his hands without it, and that it was once designed to have sent down one to conclude the bargain with him. 57 (Belhaven) says, if we'll follow his advice, he knows a secret will break up 25 (the Scottish Parliament) the first day of it's meeting ; but will not discover it as yet ; only assures me it is agreeable to our principles and former measures. He swears he knows nothing of 39 (Duke Hamilton), and believes he has not as yet fixed upon any thing, but waits to know what 60 (the Court) intends.

May 31st, 1705.

What's above, with the enclosed from Mr. Wedderburn by Thursday's packet, should have been sent sooner, but your servant did not call ; since which I have learnt nothing material. The instructions are not concluded, as the Chancellor and Advocate assured me this morning ; for that Annandale and Justice-Clerk still stand out for the Succession. Which of the sides will yield I know not. The Chancellor will go into any measure the Court is for. The Advocate I understand less than ever, for after two hours conversation with him yesterday, I could not conclude what he inclined to, he having argued strongly for the Succession, and with the same breath, as strongly for the Treaty, which makes me think he is for no settlement whatsoever. If both sides stick to their tackling, there will be a necessity to lay the whole matter before the Queen, for her to chuse, which will occasion a new adjournment. I begin to guess at the meaning of Mr. Wedderburn's letter, by the reports that are spread here ; as, first, that the New Parties are for the Succession without Limitations ; that I had taken the Commissioner's message under consideration ; and all this with a design to weaken and divide us ; and no doubt the same methods has been used at London. The last I thought myself oblig'd to enquire after, lest my answer might have been misrepresented, either by mistake or of design ; and Sir Gilbert Eliot declared, that he had given the answer as it was delivered by me, and that the Commissioner had reported it in the same termes to his Cabinet ; but we are at a loss for want of Stairs and Dumfries.

June 2d, 1705.

## XCIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

I HAVE juft now received your's of the 2d of June ; and indeed, after reading 51 (Roth's) letter, I reckon it 59 (the New Party's) happinefs that he is to be laid afide. What you fay, too, of 57 (Belhaven) pleafes me extremely ; and am glad that 39 (Duke Hamilton) thinks 44 (Harley) has cheated him, for by that it wou'd feem he is not yet got into 60's (the Court's) fecret, and does but fufpect they are not for 24 (the Succelfion) ; for if he knew their defigns, he wou'd foon know the meaning of 44 (Harley's) cheating him ; but fince he does not, if it's true what 57 (Belhaven) fays, I am fure he can never have fuch an opportunity to be for 24 (the Succelfion) as now ; for he may be for it on fuch terms as will certainly either fave 21 (Scotland), or break 21 (Scotland), from 22 (England) for ever,—I mean in cafe of 31 (Limitations) being refufed ; and in that cafe he has a fairer chance than ever ; but as for the breaking up of 25 (the Scottifh Parliament), that is a tale indeed of twa drinks.

It's certainly of the greateft confequence that 55 (Annandale) and 52 (the Juftice-Clerk) ftick to their tackling ; but if it's referred to the Queen, it's beft of all.

I fancy you have miftaken Mr. Wedderburn's letter, and that he meant 51 (Roth's) and 56 (Haddington), by 52's (Ormifton's) influence ; but it's no matter.

I fhall be glad to fee you here ; and I pray God fend an adjournment.

Farewell.

I wonder you fay nothing of my letter to 42 (Carftairs) ; nor do I ever hear from 50 (Tweeddale).

Floors, June the 3d, 1705.

## XCIV. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

I HAVE no letters by this poft. The gentleman that Mr. Wedderburn



sayes is to be preserved, must be Sir John Hume. How this comes about I know not. Rothes is gone to Glasgow. I cannot learn that the instructions are sent off, nor what they are doing. Your Lordship's to the Cardinal might have served the Pope; if that does not, you must threaten next. I was almost ashamed to cause deliver the Chancellor's; but he, good man, took it very well, and tells me he has writt to your Lordship, that you are to have his hawks. I'm just now told, that the instructions are to be sent off this night. My informer could not satisfy me of what sort they were, but said the letter to the Parliament recommends a Treaty: if true, the instructions must be of the same nature. Doubtless the sending them up has been delayed, that their weakness, or want of zeal for the Succession, might not be known to the Whigs before the New Partie were turned out, which must be over before this packet arrive. The enclosed from Mr. Johnstone, which I just now got by the common post, justifies my conjecture, for the Whigs must know nothing of Argile's measure, or they would not press for money. What Johnstone means by our being in without honour, and that his next will put us in paine, I do not understand, but think it pretty plain that the Court are prosecuting the old game, and tricking Johnstone.

June 5th, 1705.

XCV. TO THE SAME.

*6th June 1705.*

As matters are, I know not whether to condole or congratulate; therefore, shall not now trouble you with compliment. The enclosed from Mr. Wedderburn came to my hand at two of the clock, by the flying packet, which I delayed sending till I should get Mr. Johnstone's, which came by the common post. I made inquiry for Mr. Johnstone's to your Lordship, mentioned in mine, but could learn nothing of it, which makes me conclude it's gone to you by Berwick. The Court's method of procedure I understand not, nor can I learn who are the other three to be turned out; but to me it's clear they design to divide us, which shall not goe far with me, for I'm fully determined not to serve, now that your Lordship is laid aside, and if not turned out, I have a letter of demission ready. The insinuations in Mr. Wedderburn's have been explained to me this evening by a storie I had from

Hadingtone, (now more frank and free than he has been of a long time, and not verie well pleased with the Commiffioner,) to this purpose, that Argile had been dealing with Montrose to be Prefident of the Councill. Argile spoke of it first to Gorthy, and thereafter made Glasgow write to Montrose of it, who, it seems, with Philliphagh, were the persons that converted and brought the Commiffioner into it, with design to support themselves, for that they see Argile's Court cannot continue. However, Montrose made a civill return to Glasgow, and refused the offer; but all his friends are of another mind, and I wish Rothés may not be gone with Bruce to Glasgow, to persuade him to accept; for Hadingtone insinuat so much. This explains the clause of Johnstone's about the Justice-Clerk; and if it take effect, will infallibly ruine us. How this matter came to be managed without our knowledge, I know not: I wish it had not, for otherwise it might have been prevented. However, I design to write to Rothés to-morrow, in such termes as he may understand, that the Court design not the New Partie should come to an understanding with the Old. To do this in terms that cannot disoblidge, will be a hard task; however, I resolve to venture all, rather than that your Lordship and I should be the only losers, and be exposed to laughter. I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with this; but you would keep it to yourself till we know furer, for perhaps I have not understood Hadingtone aright, nor can I think it possible that either Rothés will persuade, or Montrose accept of such a thing, after having once refused it. At least, this shows the Commiffioner's weakness; for at no rate will ever Montrose be gained to be his. Annandale is fond of the proposal, for he, by Montrose, proposes to name Staires.

There was to be a meeting this evening about the Instructions, for they are not yet sent off, for that Annandale and Justice-Clerk still stick to the Succession. The Advocat had drawn a representation of the reasons on both sides, which it seemed were thought stronger for the Succession than for the Treaty, and therefore were given to the Register to be gueldded, which he has done, and is to be sent with the Instructions; but, as I hear, Annandale and the Justice-Clerk has prevented them, and has sent up their reasons already. I cannot see how this agrees with what the Treasurer says, that Philliphagh and Glasgow are, and were always, for the Succession.

## XCVI. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

If you read my letter in Italian, it is in plain terms the mind of 60 (the Court); which the writer on't cou'd never know but from 44 (Harley); so that I really believe what 45 (Johnstone) says, as to putting us in pain, must be that 60 (the Court) has a mind to let 59 (the New Party) into their secret, which indeed wou'd be such a dilemma as wou'd oblige 59 (the New Party) either to yeild to the ruin of 21 (Scotland), which must at the same time bring on their own ruin, or ruin themselves, by declining to commit a horrid villainy that must end, too, in the ruin of 21 (Scotland) and themselves likewise. If this is it, God have mercy upon us. I believe I shall not sleep till I get my next letters.

Adieu.

If <sup>lnofz</sup> money is given, it is in order to be discover'd.

Floors, June the 6th, 1705.

I have juft now received the inclofed, and shall only say that it's my present thoughts, that 53 (Marchmont) should plainly tell 38 (Argyle), that he is resolv'd to see who in 25 (the Scottish Parliament) are for 24 (Succession); and if it be answer'd, that next AA (Scottish Parliament) Z (Succession) shall be carried by money, I think the dangers of that may be laid before him. Pray send me back the inclofed by the bearer, for I'll give no answer till I hear from you.

## XCVII. FROM THE SAME.

MY LORD,

I CANNOT but own that I am a little surpris'd that it is not known who are the three besides myself, and almost suspects that it's left to 38 (Argyll) to make them whom he pleases, and that it's delayed till it be known what 52 (Ormiston) can do with 51 (Roths) and 49 (Montrose); but shall never think that CCC (Roths) will yeild, nor will 49 (Montrose), I believe, easily condescend to be 50 (President of the Council). However,

if 51 (Roths) is kept in, and 46 (Baillie) likewise, I must think 46 (Baillie) were much to blame should he offer to dimitt, unless 51 (Roths) did it at the same time, for that would break 51 (Roths) from us entirely, which I cannot endure the thoughts of, for I know 21 (Scotland) too well, to think of contracting any new friendships: indeed should 46 (Baillie) and 51's (Roths') being in, and 35 (Roxburgh) and 50's (Tweeddale's) being out, ruin 64 (Succession), I should say nothing against 46's (Baillie's) demission; but not seeing that, I am still where I was. Besides, in or out, even separately, is good or bad with respect to better or worse; and indeed I don't know but it may one day be necessary both for 21 (Scotland), and 50 (Tweeddale), that 35 (Roxburgh), and 46 (Baillie) be of different parties, tho' such *coups* are not desirable.

Farewell. Mr. Bennett would let me write no more.

Floors, June the 7th, 1705.

#### XCVIII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

7th June 1705.

By the enclosed I had from your Lordship, what 60 (the Court) designs is pretty evident, for 5 (the Lord Treasurer) has dealt more plainly than usually. What answer you should write is hard to advise; for I look upon 5's (the Lord Treasurer's) compliment as grimace and trick, to lay the whole of your treatment at Argyle's door, when for their own ends there has been so much of choice in it, and what has been designed from the beginning; or perhaps to draw somewhat from you, that they will construct an engagement to their measures; and therefore, what you write to be shewn to 5 (the Lord Treasurer), would be a general compliment, without dipping upon business. I wonder Mr. Johnston should be still imposed on by fair words. I understand not what he means by writing to the Queen in the terms he mentions, unless it be banter; for, as I take it, it would be accepting your way of treatment as a compliment, and the thanking her for an injury, and for preventing what we intended not, if none of us had been laid aside: all this is too early, at least, but your Lordship is a better judge in such matters. Haddington was with me this morning: very frank, much against 38 (Argyll), and somewhat cooled in Montrose's being President; but said he could perceive

no harm a man's being in a place could do, providing he were for the Succession; however, I ventured to give my opinion against it, as what would do 49 (Montrose) hurt in this juncture. You'll see by the inclos'd what I have wrote to Rothes about it, which I hope he'll understand. I was with 36 (Seafield) and 55 (Annandale) this afternoon. 65 (Stair) and 67 (Loudoun) was with 36 (Seafield) while I was ther. He took me into another room, but was so confounded that he could say nothing, inasmuch that I was ashamed to speak to him. He is certainly over head and ears with 38 (Argyll). I thought it necessary to deal somewhat more freely with 55 (Annandale) than I use to do, and got suitable returns; for he told me that your Lordship, Selkirk, 57 (Belhaven), and I were out; that our places were to be fill'd immediately; that he knew of nothing as yet done about Tweeddale and Rothes; that it was probable their places might be vacated, but not fill'd till after the Session; that the instructions were not concluded, for that the Commissioner and his Cabinet were still for the Treaty—he and 52 (Ormiston) for 24 (the Succession); that he believed they would be despatcht this night, for her Majesty to chuse; that he was resolved to venture all upon the Succession; that Melvin and Leven would be upon the same foot; that he had laid his reasons before the Queen, and showed me his letter to 5 (the Lord Treasurer), with a memoriall upon the necessity of insisting on the Succession; both which appeared to me plain and strong; but this is to be a secret. That which confounded me most was, that he said his letters, both from 5 (the Lord Treasurer) and others, bore, that neither 60 (the Court) nor 6 (the Whigs) would be satisfied with any thing but the Succession. I remember of one expression of 5's (the Lord Treasurer's), that please or displease whom it would, 24 (the Succession) behoved to be preft. O the height of villainy! for how is this reconcileable with our letters. Ther was one other passage I took notice of in his memoriall,—that last year A (the Queen) fought Ministers to go along with her measures, but that this she was put to seek measures to please her Ministers, when those that were turned out would have gone along with 24 (the Succession). Said that 38 (Argyll) had challenged him for visiting 46 (Baillie), and saying to him he was against 38's (Argyll's) measures; and for sending letters to Court without first showing them to him. 55 (Annandale) own'd both, upon which there was a round reckoning. I am not like to make up the breach. 53 (Marchmont) has dealt plainly with 38 (Argyll), but to no pur-

pose, for he seems stupid and indifferent how matters goe. - 53 (Marchmont) is much concerned at your Lordship being out ; and I question not but he'll be with us on every point ; and I cannot but still be of opinion but 24 (Succession) is our only game ; for your Lordship must perceive the designe of leaving the nomination to the Parliament. I had almost forgot to tell you that, for certain, Forfar is to be of the Treasury. Our Government will, at this rate, turn a jaest : they had better put my Lady ther.

# XCIX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

I HAVE just now received your's of the 7th, and am intirely of your mind as to 5 (the Lord Treasurer). But by what 55 (Annandale) says to you, I am satisfi'd that 38 (Argyll) will be ruin'd ; for 24 (Succession), it's plain, is to be propos'd, in order to miscarry, both by the way of using 59 (the New Party), and the insinuation made to them.

I wrote very bluntly last night to 46 (Baillie), and wou'd have as bluntly advis'd his dimitting, if I had thought it right ; but now what they say concerning 50 (Tweeddale) I truly don't know ; for it seems he is only to be laid aside in case of 49's (Montrose's) accepting. But if 49 (Montrose) does not accept, as I hope he will not, I see no harm in both 50 (Tweeddale), and 51 (Roths) keeping their places ; but, on the contrary, it saves 50 (Tweeddale) from the imputation of petts, which lyes heavy upon him, and can be no hinderance to 24 (Succession), nor make any one man believe that 59 (the New Party) is divided, for our meetings must be pritty open, by which they will be very probably, in a very little time, sav'd from doing an unmanerly thing, as 45 (Johnstone) says.

The reason of Sir John Hume's being continued is, as I suppose, because they conclude that he will be for Z (Succession), out or in. 52 (Ormiston), it seems, has writ to 6 (the Whigs) concerning 51 (Roths) ; but what keeps in 50 (Tweeddale) I cannot imagin ; for, in all my reasonings, I never think of the desire of 58 (the New Party\*), but of the design of 60 (the Court). Now 57 (Belhaven), 46 (Baillie), 35 (Roxburgh), and the

\* So decyphered by Baillie.

fourth gentleman's (Selkirk's)<sup>†</sup> being laid aside, is certainly because they are thought gainable to be 7 (Tories), and so must have a pretence.

46 (Baillie) may remember the word Effence, which I told him upon the subject of the nomination, when I came down; but, in short, we have been mistaken in nothing, and 39 (Duke Hamilton), I think, may be expof'd, as being in confert with 60 (the Court)—I mean only as to 54 (a Treaty). This may brake him and 7 (the Tories) in 21 (Scotland).

I am mightily pleas'd with what 55 (Annandale) has said to 46 (Baillie) and with 51's (Roths') letter; but 56 (Haddington), I am afraid, will be, all his life, uncertain.

I fend you here inclosed my letter to 45 (Johnstone), which is nothing but complements, and such words go for nought amongst <sup>Rubufrifs</sup> Statesmen. 46 (Baillie) may fend it or not, as he thinks fit.

My humble service to 53 (Marchmont); and pray keep 50 (Tweeddale) from flying out. I shall be glad to see you when you have nothing to do.

Farewell.

Pray tell Mr. Johnstoun that I have referr'd him to you as to our buifness. Floors, June 8th, 1705.

#### C. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH

MY LORD,

10th June 1705.

I HAVE despatched your's. There came a flying packet yesterday, but I can learn nothing that it brought, save commissions to Loudoun and Glasgow, which are now at the seal. I'm not much of Johnstone's opinion about impropriations; and therefore have taken upon me to write to him, that I believed the New Partie would not meddle with them, having opposed such grants to others; besides, there might offer ane occasion of reversing them in Parliament, wherein the New Partie would not concurr with a good grace, if upon the same lay with others; that, nevertheless, I thought Mr. Wedderburn might take one for his money, if the Queen would not pay him, which would be best of all. The Chancellor is in no danger from Argile, as Johnstone insinuates. The way they gained the Chancellor was by telling

<sup>†</sup> Above the word "fourth," Baillie has written "Selkirk's," that is, the Earl of Selkirk.

him roundlie they could and would dispoſe of his place, unleſs he joyned them, upon which he melted into obedience and ſubmiſſion. My Lord Pheldo died ſuddantie yeſterday. Argile is for Sir Gilbert Eliot. If your Lordſhip be not engag'd, I cannot but be of opinion your writing to the Treafurer in favour of Mr. Wedderburn might prevaile, at leaſt for a delay till after the Parliament. Who knows in whoſe hands the power may be then. I do not deſire my concern in this ſhould be knowne. Duke Hamilton deſigns to contend that I cannot repreſent a ſhire after having been ane officer of ſtate. I have right on my ſide, and will hazard a vote againſt one Duke; but if all three concurr, I muſt loſe it.

#### CI. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY LORD,

I AM intirely of your mind as to impropriations; and upon what you have told me of the Seſſion, have writ to 45 (Johnſtone) and to Mr. Wedderburn ſuch letters as may be ſhown to E (the Lord Treafurer), but cannot reſolve to write to him myſelf. It's impoſſible 39 (Duke Hamilton) will be ſo mad as to propoſe a new election, for it can never do. I am plagued to death with this call, and if ever I meddle in another, plant whom they will, I am much miſtaken. My leg is a great deal better, and tomorrou ſeven-night I deſign to go for Broxmouthe: ſo if I ſee not you here betwixt and then, I reckon our firſt meeting will be at Edinburgh. If there's nothing in my letters of this day's poſt that requires deſpatch, the bearer may ſtay for my Wedneſday's letters; and pray let me hear from you concerning 49 (Montroſe). There's no hindring 45 (Johnſtone) to truſt 60 (the Court).

Farewell.

Pray tell 45 (Johnſtone) that the letter I have writ to him is only in order to be ſhown to E (the Lord Treafurer) or A (the Queen).

Floors, June 11th, 1705.

#### CII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*June 22d, [1]705, London.*

I HAVE had all your's. I thought to find E (the Lord Treafurer) here,



but muſt find him elſewhere. 37 (Queenſberry), in all appearance, haſtens down, and is to be 51 (Privy Seal); and it ſeems <sup>ugf rttl kr ekwfc</sup> the ſumm is fixed, for 60 (the Court) can reſuſe nothing. 6 (The Whigs), who a week or two agoe ſaid nothing is to be expected from Scotland, ſay now that all will certainly goe right there. Matters abroad goe wrong, which ſtraitens 60 (the Court). The Germans have abandoned Treves. The Court apprehends Coitlegon\* may goe to Scotland, but he has only arms and not landmen. He had orders to fail on the 6th. Our Irifh fleet for Liſbon failed from Cork on the 7th. Our Liſbon fleet of 400 fail was come from that place. Byng was in Plymouth nine days after; it's ſtrange if Coitlegon have not a hitt. The deſigne of our great fleet is upon Cadiz, which is thoroughly provided. Tell 56 (Haddington) I had his, and ſhall anſwer it as ſoon as I ſee his friend. I ſhould have added that Coitlegon's failing on the 6th was upon an expreſſe, no doubt, to intercept thoſe fleets, and not upon his main deſigne.

Farewell.

### CIII. FROM THE SAME.

*June 27th, 1705.*

My laſt to you was the 22d, and to LL (Roxburgh) of the 23d . . . read your's and his upon your being out . . . went to A (the Queen) himſelf with them . . . 51 (Rothes) had delayed to write till LL (Roxburgh) and others come to town. Thus there's room ſtill for them to write if they think fitt. I mean <sup>mſuufſr un af rgnfo</sup> letters to be ſhown. 5 (The Lord Treafurer) <sup>kr ltdg ens tokno</sup> is much for union <sup>blnohru</sup> amongſt 59 (the New Party). He commended mightily XX (Baillie) for <sup>sfetrkoh</sup> reſuſing KKK's (the Old Party's) <sup>neefſr</sup> offers. WW (Johnſtone) told him that 59 (the New Party) had not mett of late, and ſo had not written their minde to him about money, but that their caſe was new and unprecedented, particularly 50's (Tweedale's), and that the methods taken with them would much prejudice the Queen in the end;—that by impropriations other methods of payment were now rendred ineffectual, and ſuppoſing they ſhould think it more decent for them not to aſk them, yet they having in all this matter preferr'd the Queen's intereſt to their own, no doubt the

\* A French admiral.

Queen would do what was most proper for her to do. <sup>gf rbkc ugfs ltru</sup> He said they must  
<sup>af qbzfc</sup> be payed, but there must be first a representation to the A (Queen), by them, <sup>az ugfi</sup>  
<sup>ns nsefs</sup> or order; but both as to Mr. Wedd[erburn] and other matters he intimated <sup>gf kouklbufe</sup>  
<sup>b uklf</sup> there would be a time, but not . . . . . appear at present. He  
 would not speak one word . . . . . contrary to his usual way. 45  
 (Johnstone) said that the news in 21 (Scotland) were, that 13\* had engaged <sup>un af mkafsbm</sup>  
 5 (the Lord Treasurer), (at least made their friends believe so,) to be liberal.  
<sup>gf kfrufe onu</sup> He jested not, as formerly, nor denied it, but with emotion said he wished <sup>ons cfokfc ku atu xkug flukno rbkc gf zkrge</sup>  
<sup>ugfs gbc lnofz atu ugfsf xbr onof ko ug usfbtaz</sup> they had money, but there was none in the Treasury. Add to this, that a few  
 weeks agoe 6 (the Whigs) railed against F [E] (the Lord Treasurer), that he  
 would do nothing, and that 25 (the Scottish Parliament) would be lost.  
 NN (Queenberry), too, where he spoke freely, said that he would accuse  
 him of being 24's (the Succession's) enemy; but now all is right, and AA  
 (the Scottish Parliament) is sure. 13 (The House of Lords), too, to my  
 knowledge, have all along declared that this was the . . . . . believe  
<sup>boc</sup> both 33 (Hanover) and MMM (the Court) have <sup>gbtf</sup> . . . . . they may <sup>ugfs lbz</sup>  
<sup>sfr-trf onugkoh</sup> refuse nothing; but by adding your own observation you cannot fail to  
 discover what truth there is in this. 60 (The Court), no doubt, will trick if <sup>on cutau xkmm uskdi ke</sup>  
<sup>ugfs dbo</sup> they can. If this method once take, there is an end: better A (the Queen)  
<sup>xfsf barnmtuf</sup> were absolute. I am pressed to go further from town for a month by a  
 friend in the country, and E (the Lord Treasurer) seem'd to be for my  
 going too—one would think to him giving jealousies, and yet he made me  
 dine with him. I do not see that my staying here can be of any use;  
 however, if friends think otherwise, let me know it, and I'll stay, and in  
 that case give more addresses, and give matters of fact fully. I would not  
 have wanted 56's (Belhaven's) letters for gold. 39 (Duke Hamilton) has  
 been treating with others without E's (the Lord Treasurer's) knowledge,  
 as well as with E (the Lord Treasurer). He thinks he deceives others, but  
 it seems is . . . . . deceived by somebody, tho' E (the Lord Treasurer)  
 dealt plainly . . . . . himself that he cannot be more plain than he has  
 been in his to 35 (Roxburgh).

Farewell.

\* The cypher 13 signifies *The House of Lords*; but it is apparently used here by mistake.

I have read Green's Triall, and am satisfied with the proof. Tell 56 (Haddington) I want an address to him; however, he shall quickly hear from me. Let me know if you have gott this.

Ther should . . . oath in 25 (the Scottish Parliament); neither money,  
 nees ens                      nbug ko                      ofkugfs lnofz  
 offer, nor . . . fe.

## CIV. FROM THE SAME.

12th July [1]705.

I HAD none laft poft, but all your's before, and you mine to the 28th.  
 Your old landlord defires you not to write to him, but to Godfrey or Bankes  
 at his houfe. I rather wifh XX (Baillie) had not been in the 25 (Scottish  
 Parliament). What good he could doe might have been done. Houever,  
 nou, in cafe 39 (Duke Hamilton) and 59 (the New Party) mifunderftand  
 on, all will be imputed, as it is, to him; and, if miffortunes happen, 21  
 (Scotland) will be blind on, or give in to appearances, how groffe foever.  
 But enough of this. E (The Lord Treafurer) defires me expreffely to let  
 55 (Roxburgh) and 59 (the New Party) know that 60 (the Court) is fenfible  
 that 59 (the New Party) are mafters of the Seffion; and faid he to 45  
 (Johnftone), "I remember you told me it would be fo." 59 ("The New  
 Party"), faid Johnftone, "are for 31 (Limitations), and for 33 (Hanover),  
 for 31's (Limitation's) fake, but will leave 33 (Hanover) to 38 (Argyll), and  
 54 (the Treaty) to 39 (Duke Hamilton)." "Better," faid your friend, "24  
 (Succeffion) had been done by 59 (the New Party) than 58 (the Old Party):  
 thofe would have made ftops; thefe will not." All this took, but 5 (the  
 Lord Treafurer) would not open: only 59 (the New Party) muft do what-  
 ever is done, he faid, [and] took occafion to tell me, that 5 (Godolphin) was  
 E (Lord Treafurer) of 22 (England), but God be thanked, had nothing to doe  
 with 21 (Scotland); being defirous nou, it feems, that 59 (the New Party)  
 fhould know that 6 (the Whigs) doe all. 38 (Argyll), he told me, had asked  
 for Haddington a Green\* Ribbon, but A (the Queen) would not till 25 (the

\* According to the Cypher, this word fhould be *Blen*, but in the original letter Baillie has decyphered it as *Green*.

Scottish Parliament) was over. This was repeated to make me understand, for now I begin to understand, that 59 (the New Party) must not divide. 37 (Queensberry) has said all things imaginable against 60 (the Court), which 60 (the Court) shall know. I have much more to write, but have not time. 50 (Tweeddale) and 51 (Roths) lose their time of writing.

Farewell.

<sup>xskuf</sup> Write <sup>ftfsz</sup> every <sup>qnru</sup> post. <sup>kr</sup> WW (Johnstone) is <sup>ake</sup> bid <sup>rff</sup> see A (the Queen). 60 (The Court) may do with 6 (the Whigs) or 7 (the Tories) as they please in 22 (England), as they begin to do.

CV. FROM THE SAME.

*July the 13th, 1705, at night.*

I WROTE to you yesternight, in effect in answer to your's of the 7th, [before I had it]. I have, too, LL's (Roxburgh's), who uses E (the Lord Treasurer) as he deserves. I shall go to him with it, but I expect 50's (Tweeddale's) and 51's (Roths's). In short, 59 (the New Party) have had a great victory, and the present enquiry in town is, why they were laid aside, and one of the Cabinet told 45 (Johnstone) they would show themselves men of principle if they acted for Z (the Succession). WW (Johnstone) asked him if they were laid aside to make them act so; but least I forgett, 45 (Johnstone) has drawn a bill on 46 (Baillie) on ten days sight, for £112, one hundred received, which is cheap. 46 (Baillie) can ask what he has not from <sup>Ctsz</sup> Dury. E (The Lord Treasurer) has dealt meanly with WW (Johnstone), in his own particular, as you'll hear; but it's his ordinary in such matters. He begins to neglect 6 (the Whigs) here, and they grow very mutinous. 60 (The Court) have 170 <sup>ko</sup> sure in 14 (the House of Commons), who with either 6 (the Whigs) or 7 (the Tories) who are almost equal, will make a great majority. . . . letter is gross. 5 (The Lord Treasurer) says 58 (the Old Party) would have it so. He says, too, that 39 Duke (Hamilton) will not oppose 54 (a Treaty). Others, too, say that 39 (Duke Hamilton) has positively engaged to bring it about. 37 (Queensberry) has not spared 60 (the Court) in his discourse; but there is no love lost betwixt them. I reckon you'll come in Parliament to declare

the Limitations upon the fucceffor, whoever he be, in a manner unanimoufly, which is a great step ; and 7 (the Tories), I reckon, will join in this, upon affurances that you'll go no further at prefent. I fufpect 60 (the Court) have let 40 (Atholl) and his 7 (Tories) know 39's (Duke Hamilton's) tampering with them. Ridpath is bound over to the Seffions for his late book, tho' I do not fee any thing in it by which they can reach him ; however, the defign is to undoe him, tho' ther be hundreds of pamphletts fold every day againft 21 (Scotland), and no notice taken of them. If in 25 (the Scottifh Parliament) this be mentioned, and MM (Seafield) writes fo much, it will fave him. Ther's a terrible libell here upon the Court, called the Memorial of the Church of England, in which the masks are thrown off, and no more meafures are kept. I have ground to think that OO (Argyll) was changed before he came to you, by Duncomb. Both he and Dyfart talk fo to me. I am fory to hear that my Lord Roxburgh's leg may prove dangerous ; pray lett me know the truth. If 64\* be to be done, the fooner the better, for the alarm is taken, and 60 (the Court) own that it is in 59's (the New Party's) power. 45's (Johnftone's) anfwer was, that 59 (the New Party) will be of a piece with themfelves, and not aët againft what they were for, and that it's plain what they could have done had they been in ; but men out and under a cloud, tho' they continue the fame, have not the fame influence upon others. Pray make Clealand keep a journall for me.

Farewell.

I would have an addrefs how to write to LL (Roxburgh).

#### CVI. FROM THE SAME.

*London, 23d [August 1]705.*

I HAVE yours of the 14th and 16th, and 199's (Wedderburn's), tell him, but none from 117 (Roxburgh), as you wifh I fhould. I hope he will never be in a plott. The writing of the infcription, and [the] feal, are always the fame. If his be mifcarried, let him write no more by that addrefse. I wifh there be noe falfe brother amongft you : things come ftrangely out. I ex-

\* Secret cypher.

pect answers to my long ones both to you and him of the 28th. Till then I can say nothing. 32 (The Lord Treasurer) was not to be found this day, and I cannot be absent all night. However, I shall quickly see him, but till your answers come, it will signify nothing. You tell me not enough of matter of fact, but refer me to another. I never saw Rothes's Act, nor know if you were for the Parliament's naming, or the Queen's; so I cannot answer one of the questions put to me when I am with 60 (the Court). If it were possible for 101 (the New Party) and 109 (Duke Hamilton), &c., to <sup>2knkof23 ko onlk234obukoh ns 56mf btkoh tn70 ugf</sup> joine in nominating or leaving [it] to the 21 (Queen), it would doe well. I fear noe wine can passe here, because of a late Act, but I shall quickly know. It's doubted much that Prince Eugene has got an advantage that will be of any consequence to save Savoye. There are Te Deums on both sides, and I fear the seeds are sown of such divisions with the Dutch that will not be easily removed. I hazard this letter, for your direction is not distinct.

Farewell.

#### CVII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

MY last was of the 16th—yours of the 7th. On Tuesday the Parliament went againe upon Rothes's Act, and a clause being proposed by Duke Hamilton, That in the event of the Queen's death there should be three Presidents of the Session, to preside by turns; it was carried in the negative. Thereafter the Act was approved, notwithstanding of the Court's being against it. Yesterday the House went upon Belhaven's Act for a Trienniall Parliament, and upon a question, If it should take place in the Queen's reign; it carried in the affirmative: and upon a second question, If it should commence after one or three yeares from the date of the Act; the latter carried, for in this the New Partie joyned with the Court. Then the Act was approved. No doubt this will be made use of against the New Partie; but the grounds they went upon were, that this was allowed last yeare; that the Ministrie had not communicat to them her Majesty had altered her measures. It's true the Court voted against it, which was no rule, for that frequentlie Commissioners use to value themselves on granting less to the people than their powers allow of; besides, they could not but be convinced

that passing of this Act would tend to her Majesty's interest, in that it would, in some measure, satisfy her people, and withall make our Parliaments less liable to faction, and more manageable; for that continuing one and the same Parliament for a multitude of yeares was the cause of all our animosities, and of the difficulties that have occurred in business; for that heads of parties come to know the inclinations of the severall members, how to ply them for their own interests, and to contract friendships with them, which will not be easie when there are frequent new Parliaments. But even in this we had all due regard to her Majesty, in that it is not to take effect till after three yeares, before which, if there should be danger from a new Parliament, as I believe there will not, her Majesty may have this kingdome settled, if right measures be taken; for in this Session the successor might have been named, had the Old Partie concurred heartily with us in Limitations; but it seemes they would have nothing done by our assistance. It's true, some dayes agoe it was desired of us by the Justice-Clerk that we would signifie to them what Limitations we did demand, with an insinuation that if reasonable they would concurr, but this we understood to be a trap to break us with Duke Hamilton, and accordingly it was given out we had concluded with them upon termes. But we were aware of the snare, and would not open, and upon the first presenting of Rothes's Act, they, by their eagerness against it, showed how much they were against all Limitations, that it broke all communing and hopes of doing good that way. Roxburgh and Jerviswood were the first that smelled the ratt, and diverted others from it, who otherwise were enclined to be caught. Perhaps this may be constructed a design in them to break up the Parliament. After all, unless hopes had been given of going into this Act, Duke Hamilton nor Cavaliers could not have been brought into Rothes's; and even by making it so long of commencing, we have in so far lost them that they'll not concurr for any more Limitations this Session, and perhaps in nothing else, unless it be the Treaty, which perhaps may be moved tomorrow. What the New Partie will doe about the nomination I know not, but I find many of them enclined to leave it to the Queen, for the reasons I mentioned some time agoe; besides that, if it should be by the Parliament in full House, the Duke and Cavaliers would perhaps in that case have the majority, the consequences whereof are dreaded by many. But whatever may be resolved in this, it will be impossible for the New Partie to goe into a simple Act of Treaty,

after the threatening Act of England; and therefore I doubt not that this House will vote that no Treaty be entered upon unless the Parliament of England declare, that the clauses of their Act shall not take effect till the issue of the Treaty, or some such clause; and I hope this will not be construed being against the Treaty; for without some such thing, no Scotsman who regards the honor of his country, or designs to fix his interest here, can be for it.

Since writing what's above, I have yours of the 18th, but it being late, can give no other answer than that the New Partie are onlie for such Limitations as will secure Scotland, but with no design to have them touched before the nomination; and for regulations, I know of none intended but what's already voted. It's strange the Treasurer would give no answer about the offers made by Queensberry, for we have some ground to suspect that the Treasurer has wrote of it to Queensberry. Therefore Roxburgh desires you'll mention nothing of that matter to any bodie else; yea, not to the Treasurer againe till you hear from him

August 23d, 1705.

CVIII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

28th August [1]705.

Your last were of the 14th and 26th. I had 117's (Roxburgh's) of the 18th. I hope both he and you had mine of the same date. I wrote to you, too, on the 23d. I was with 32 (the Lord Treasurer) yesterday. All is now calm again. He says 101 (the New Party) are masters, and may doe what they please, and that if matters end calmly, it must be owing to them; that to end them so, will be both for 21's (the Queen's) and 102's (the New Party's) service. By ending well he means 85 (the Treaty), which is the favourite. Is satisfied 81 (Limitations) be voted, but that noe more is practicable without 78 (the Succession); and indeed would 22 (the Queen) yield the one without the other, what would the world think of it? 147 (Johnstone) said 101's (the New Party's) resolution was to show themselves the same out and in; but if contrary to their intentions, they should vary



to keep a majority on their side, and not to have both 57 (the Court) and 87\* against them, it would be very excusable in them, he yielded. I think 101 (the New Party) cannot do better than leave the nomination to the Queen; (but at this distance I am no judge.) However, in order to this, in case you find it best, I got 36's (the Lord Treasurer's) promise to order 99 (the Old Party) to be for that.

Farewell.

# CIX. FROM THE SAME.

*September the 1st, 1705.*

I WROTE to you on the 23d and 28th, and have had yours of the 23d and 25th, and your friend's of the same date, to my answer to which I refer you for what is not here. It will look strange here that the Cavaliers were for a Parliament within a year, for the late doctrine is a new Parliament to settle the Succession. Your vote in that matter will not be mistaken, in my opinion. As for your clause that the Treaty do not commence till the English suspend their Act till the issue of the Treaty, it's a better expedient than any other I have heard of, and I do not see that any great exception can be taken to it. It is not possible that 32 (the Lord Treasurer) would write to 112 (Queenberry) of what is betwixt him and 117 (Roxburgh). It's like he might write to 116 (Seafield) of what concerned him in that matter, and to keep him from dipping with 112 (Queenberry), and an union with 102 (the New Party). 117 (Roxburgh) mistakes 32's (the Lord Treasurer's) not answering upon that point, for now he is plain that it will do as well both for 21 (the Queen) and 102 (the New Party) to shun concerts as they do either with 109 (Duke Hamilton) or 112 (Queenberry), but that they unite in things, or 85 (a Treaty). I think I wrote to you that at my desire 100 (the Old Party) will have orders to be for the nomination. You should gett off the Plott,† since you'll be defeated in it by addressing for papers. The New Party's denying the supply is made a noise

\* According to the Cypher, these figures mean the Scottish Parliament, but in the original letter Baillie has written above them the word "country."

† Queensberry's Plot.

of, but 147 (Johnston) is going to 57 (Court) where 34 (the Lord Treasurer) expects him; for he will not stick in the taill, tho' he be very weary of it. You may writ to your old landlord sometimes till I return.

Pray make <sup>l<sup>b</sup>sugb</sup> Martha copy over my letters since I saw you, before she come away, or bring the originals with her, if you come not up after the Parliament, as I wish you would. If she copy them, see that she do it at full length.

#### CX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD a letter from 147 (Johnstone), dated the 1st of September, by which I find he is still very fond of 34 (the Lord Treasurer), and seems better pleased with him than ever; so it will be absolutely necessary you advise him to lye off, and allow his friends to do so too. I am this far on my journey, and shall be at Morpath to-morrow, where I hope to hear from you; but till I hear you are up, I shall never be in perfect peace.

In my opinion, an order of Parliament, *nemine contradicente*, may lye heavy upon 100 (the Old Party). If a three years cess is brought in and carried, it will do 99 (the Old Party) no small hurt with 38 (the Whigs), if ever 101 (the New Party) ply that way; but to think of 79 (Succession) upon it, I am afraid will be too hasty, and might have bad effects, whichever way it went. 36's (The Lord Treasurer's) words to 147 (Johnstone) were, that 102 (the New Party) joining with 100 (the Old Party) in things would do well enough, for concerts seemed not necessary.

Pray write to me by another hand than your own.

Adieu.

Woller-haugh-head,  
September the 8th, 1705.

#### CXI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

SINCE my last, the House have been upon private business, and Acts for encouraging the export of beef, pork, linnen, &c., which are voted. An Act, for discharging the importing of all goods from England, was the work of yesterday's meeting, and after a long debate, Whether the Act should be

in generall termes, or if the fpeciall branches of trade to be prohibite fhould be condefcended upon; the latter was carried: after which the Houfe went upon the particulars; but by a vote having refufed the difcharge of tobacco, fugar, and fome other goods that were of moft value, the reft were fo inconfiderable, that the Houfe thought fit to let the A& fall; and to-day went upon the Cefs, and did agree to fix moneths for the armie and two frigots, payable at Martimaffe, Candlemas, and Lammas next; then added a moneth more, payable at Martimaffe 1706, for outreiking and keeping at fea the William frigot for eight moneths, to be convoy to our Dutch fleet; and what remaines is appointed for Anderfone and Hodges, but nothing could be got to Ridpath, tho' it was preft by feveralles. A longer fupply was not demanded, only fome infinuations made, that by giving two moneths more, the Parliamēt might be put off to winter, which would be ane eafe to the leidges; but did not take, and was not infifted on. 147 (Johnftone) <sup>rb78zfr</sup> faves that 32 (the Lord Treafurer) is plaine that it will doe as well both for <sup>7br4 3xiff5mm</sup> 21 (the Queen) and 102 (the New Party) to fhun concerts as they do, either <sup>23sgto45 dno98df12str</sup> with 109 (Duke Hamilton), or 112 (Queenfberry), but that they unite in <sup>56tok7uf</sup> things, or 85 (the Treaty). Adieu.

September 8th, 1705.

CXII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*9th September* [1]705.

MY laft to your friend and you were on the 1ft; I have his and yours of the 28th. Houever letters have been feen. I doe not remember, tell 117 (Roxburgh), what I wrote of 118 (Roxburgh), which he defires to know further of, and fo cannot anfwer him. I was long on the 3d with 32 (the Lord Treafurer), who ftill tells me that he believed not the charge againft 102 (the New Party), but was plain that all the moderation they had fhown <sup>rbmtnfr</sup> muft paffe for nothing without there be 85 (a Treaty):—as for falvoes, what they pleaſed that did not hinder 86 (the Treaty); and noe objection was made to the expedient propoſed not to commence till . . . but great ob- <sup>onu un dnllfodf ukmn</sup> jections to the regulations, particularly the Triennial A&, which 35 (the <sup>sfhlmbuknor uskfookbm bdu</sup> Lord Treafurer) fays has ſpoiled all affairs in England, as they find, he

says, by experience. He confounds regulations with Limitations, and says that without a nomination, neither of them were to have past last year. 147 (Johnstone) said 102 (the New Party) had not understood it so, and that to shun the Act of Security, they would have passed them, and told him they must be past now, or there will be noe 86 (Treaty) nor Cess. Without 86 (the Treaty), he said, there would be noe more 87 (Scottish Parliaments), but 68 (war), which he seems to be against, but 37 (the Whigs) and 107 (Schutz) are violentlye and avowedly for; and better nou, they say, than after 66 (a peace), when 63 (France) will have her hands free to assist 74 (Scotland). 72 (England), 35 (the Whigs) say, will nou be at the charge. Even Mr. Burnet preaches this doctrine. 38 (The Lord Treasurer) told me that 109 (Duke Hamilton) had nou quite broke with them; that is, as I understood him, was against 86 (the Treaty), which shews there had been an 86 (Treaty) with him. He told me not, but another did, that 23 (the Queen) will not passe your Act, prohibiting trade. You are in the right upon the matter in your objections to the constitution; but your objection is the very reason that I obtained it the last year, and therefore your change in that, I have told, was the necessity you were in to keep a majority on your own side since 57 (the Court) had thrown you off. Tell 169 (Belhaven) that I read to 34 (the Lord Treasurer) what 175 (Baillie) wrote to me for 169 (Belhaven); but he did not believe me, but frankly told me that 170 (Belhaven) had written to him, and not denied the words, and therefore he could not but believe he had spoken them. I had not then 170's (Belhaven's) letter, and so could say little. Thus he wronged both you and himself by his negligence to write in tyme; but nou that I have his, I shall mend the matter as well as I can.

Farewell.

Tell your friend I know nothing of Bennet's being to be out, and if it be not already done, 147 (Johnstone), I believe, may get it hind'ed, at least at present. I know not if I wrote to you that 171 (Ormistoun) owes Redpath money, yet uses him as he does. That man has mightily deceived me in his caractere.

## CXIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

*Weatherby, September the 12th, 1705.*

I WAS in hopes to have heard from you att Newcastle, but perhaps you have directed for me at Duncafter, in which case I shall have it to-morrow night. Before this comes to your hands, I suppose the Parliament will be up, and as for after-game, <sup>beufs-hblf</sup> if he has nothing to say to us, I think we have nothing to say to him. My leg, I think, mends, but I am every day more and more possitive not to go to London. 148 (Johnstone) says 32 (the Lord Treasurer), he believes, will write to 115 (Seafield), to keep him from joyn- ing too much with 111 (Queenberry), and to keep in with 101 (the New Party). All is of a piece ; but I find 118 (Roxburgh) is rather for setting up 112 (Queenberry) over 57 (the Court) till 78 (the Succession) be concluded. Adieu. I gave my Lord Chancellour Mr. Cuninghams paper before I came away. Pray put him in mind on't, and tell him he's able to do him service with his enemies. If 159 (Tweeddale) and 163 (Roths) send not addressees, I cannot write to them.

## CXIV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*18th September [1]705.*

YOUR two last were on the 1st and 4th instant, and my last on the 9th or 10th. I have one from my Lord Roxburgh, who is at Bath this night ; but I am just come from that countrey, and cannot return at present, for my Lord Powlett and my Lady will have his aunt down, and I must wait till she can travell, to carry her thither, and then I will goe and stay with him as long as he pleases. I have seen nobody at Court this fortnight, but I am told they are farre from being pleased with Scotch matters. I will endeavour to see them, but this making a secret of trifles, (I mean the tyme of his coming,) disorders every thing. I long to hear how you end ; whether the Triennial Act, or any other of your publick Acts, passe or not. Your Ministers write triumphantly. They are masters, they themselves say, and will settle every thing next summer ; but either they dissemble, or they will find themselves in grosse mistakes.

Farewell.

## CXV. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

HAVING had no letters since I came from Ferryhill, you may easily think I have little to write. I got here safe last night, having made a very good journey on't, my leg alwayes mending. My brother came here last night, too, and brought me a letter from 148 (Johnstone), who, I find, is much of our mind now. He sayes he'll be here very soon. I long to hear how 87 (the Scottish Parliament) is ended. Adieu.

Bath, September the 19th, 1705.

## CXVI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD your's of the 12th, and strange you had not then got mine of the 8th, in which I gave you an account that the Parliament had let fall the A&t prohibiting trade with England; that they had given seven moneths less for the armie and frigots, the last moyety payable at Martimasse 1706. Since which the House have been mostlie taken up with private busines, and onlie past one publick A&t, appointing that in all treaties hereafter, wherein this nation might be concerned, the Sovereigne should name a minister, one or more, different from those for England, to represent them as Sovereigne of Scotland; and for that end, granted a moneth's supply to be called for by her Majestie, in case there should be a treaty of peace before next Session. The A&t was presented by Marishall, and was carried by a great majority. The Parliament was this day adjourned to December in a verie thin House, for most of the members were gone; before which the Cess, Treaty, and Trade Acts were toucht; but it seemes there were not orders to touch the Trienniall and Embassay Acts. This, together with the frequent and long adjournments at the end of so long a Session, (for in a fortnight there were five federunts onlie), displeases many who expected more than they have got, and will make busines uneasy next Session; and I'm affrayed will tend to the increase of animosities, and make more to be demanded from England than would have satisfied, if these A&ts had been past; so that your going to London may be now less expedient than at your going from this, for as matters are, lying by seemes to be the wisest course, but in this you

muft be determined by your friends there, who can beft advife you of matters and circumftances which cannot be fo well known at this diftance. I have wrote to Johnftone of your refolution, and reafons for it.

There is ane order come, difcharging any's going to London without leave, except the Commiffioner and Secretaries, who are forbid to ftir till the Commiffioner pairts.

September 21ft, 1705.

CXVII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

HAVING had no letters this poft, it's plain that if any have been writ to me fince Saturday was a fortnight, they are intercepted ; fo I find I muft neither write, nor need I expect any more letters from 75 (Scotland), but fhall write this night to 147 (Johnftone), to fee if he knows any thing. I had a letter from him to-day, wherein he tells me the Queen is to ftay at Windfor thefe three weeks, and 32 (the Lord Treafurer) at Newmarket. I was in the bath to-day for the firft time, and I believe I fhall mend. Laft poft I wrote to 159 (Tweeddale), 163,\* and 175 (Baillie).

Bath, September the 24th, 1705.

Adieu.

CXVIII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY laft was of the 21ft. You cannot conceive how much all forts of people grumble at refufeing the A&ts, and what odd reasonings they have upon it. Some fay it is now evident nothing is to be expected from England, and that Scotland cannot be happy till a fepperation ; others that the Court is not in earneft, and have done this of defign to promote ends which you may guefs at. I beggin now almoft to wifh that the Scotch Parliament had been brock up. The prevention of what is now fallen out would have been good fervice to the Queen and Scotland, for then matters had been intire, and at leaft no worfe than they were ; whereas now greater conceffions will be neceffary, in order to the Succeffion, than would have fatisfied before this flipp :

\* In the Cypher No. II. 163 stands for Rothes, but in the original letter Baillie has written " Hadintoun" above thefe figures.

besides, there is nothing wanting to make the majority of Scotland Cavaliers, but the belief that the Court is inclined that way.

The Old Party is so sensible of the loss they are at, that they take a deal of pains to persuade people, especially the Murray men, and others who left us, and are not now pleased that they did use their interest for an allowance to have the A<sup>&</sup> past, but could not prevail. Thus they stick not to throw all on the Queen, when it may serve their turn ; and how much soever they may boast at the Court of their success, the fruit of their conduct will appear next Scots Parliament, if somewhat considerable be not previously done to sweeten what is past. There is a great noise made for giving supplies without tacking. I wish it may not be practised hereafter. As matters are, the New Party being turned out, was the happiest thing could have befallen them, for had they been obliged to have acted in their posts, as their successors have done, they had wholly lost their interest, which is now intire, and may be of use hereafter, and I cannot but judge it their wisdom to lie off till the Court will allow Scotland to manage their own affairs. Duke Hamilton's more than ordinary modesty on this occasion, saying little upon refusing the A<sup>&</sup>s, makes men fancy he expects to be employed. If he comes in by, and joins, the Old Party, the New will be undone. I had rather he came in with the Cavaliers, for in that case the New and Old Parties would be able to defeat him ; but the best would be to keep him out till he can be brought in with, and by, the New Party. Some people were alarmed at your going from this, and could not be persuaded but you were gone for London, to overturn them. To humour the jest, I was once inclined to have followed you, and would certainly have done it, could I have frightened them at another's expence. I am now in the country, [and] shall have little occasion to writ, but you may expect to hear when any thing occurs. I have writt fully to Mr. Johnston, to which I refer you.

September 27th, 1705.

#### CXIX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

IT is in the publick news to-day, that the Parliament of Scotland is up, but for letters, I have had none since your first ; I mean none have come to my correspondent's hands at London ; so it's certain they are taken, as they are



given in. I had a letter to-day from 147 (Johnstone). He says 148 (he, Johnstone,) had been with 33 (the Lord Treafurer), and that 33 (the Lord Treafurer) said, he hoped 117 (Roxburgh) wou'd quickly be there; but 148 (Johnstone) said, he believ'd not; upon which the to'ther said, he wou'd write to him. I have writ a long letter to 147 (Johnstone) to-night, wherein I defir'd he might shun seeing 35 (the Lord Treafurer) whilst 118 (Roxburgh) was in 73 (England); and I believe I shall see him very soon. Adieu.

If you venture to write to me any more, address as follows, To Mr. Samuel Hancock, Peuterer, at the Hand and Cock in Pall Mall.

Bath, September the 29th, 1705.

CXX. FROM THE SAME.

THIS is only to let you know that this day I have had your's of the 21st, which indeed I have much long'd for, and am glad I have got it before 148 (Johnstone) and 117 (Roxburgh) meet, for I wrote to him last post in return to what he had told me pass'd betwixt 34 (the Lord Treafurer) and him, almost in your own words. As to what you say concerning <sup>fwbrqfsbukoh</sup> exasperating, 37 (the <sup>rfdsfu</sup> Whigs) must be in the secret, or absolutely blind; and, in both cases, 113 <sup>ba49r11nmts13ufinz amkoc</sup> (Argyll), in 193's (Stair's) hands, is a proper man. The news are here, that Duke Hamilton and the Duke of Queensberry are in very good understanding together. I have never yet heard from 205 (Balcarras). So soon as I either see or hear from 147 (Johnstone), I shall write to you again.

Adieu.

October the 1st, 1705.

CXXI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

2d October [1]705.

YOUR last to me that I have got was on the 11th September; and my last of any moment was of the 18th. I think 101 (the New Party) are in the right to abstain till they see further, and now more than ever, since the <sup>unn unn qmbko</sup> Triennial Act, &c., are refused, which is but too too plain. However, 147

(Johnstone) was for having the<sup>ugf gnonts ne sfetrkoh</sup> honour of refusing,—he means that others should have had it; but 34 (the Lord Treafurer) has told him that noe meafures will be taken or refolved on as to 75 (Scotland), till it appear what courfe matters take in 51 (the English Parliament). This being quite different from what I had been told before I took occaſion to tell him that 102 (the New Party) had noe inclination to dip; that their opinion was, they could ſerve 22 (the Queen) better out<sup>afuufs ntu ugfo ki</sup> than in, at preſent; and upon his telling me that he would write to 117 (Roxburgh), and hoped to ſee him quickly, I told him his mind was to return home. 34 (The Lord Trea-<sup>dntsur</sup> furer) now, towards the meeting of the Parliament, courts 37 (the Whigs), and will doe every thing in 74 (Scotland) to pleaſe, or will delay every thing till he be at more liberty; as for inſtance till 26 (Marlborough) come, he<sup>hfofsbm</sup> ſays you cannot have a General. I ſhall write to you about the wine. A friend of mine thinks to get a permiſſion for it. The way is to make ſure, and ſo get the Queen's part for nothing, which brings it to a reaſonable price. I goe to 118 (Roxburgh) about a 14 days hence, and I will ſtay with him as long as he pleaſes. Pray ſpeak to Dury to ſend me the minutes and the acts, both paſt and not paſt; and the ſooner the better. 117 (Roxburgh) complains of you and others, that you doe not write to him.

Farewell.

## CXXII. FROM THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

SIR,

I PROMISED you att parting to lett you kno my diett. I deſigne to be with my Lord Haddington at Tinninghame Tueſday next all night, and att Berwick on Wendneſday. I ſuppoſe you kno wee may now meett upon equall termes, for I am as much my own maſter now, and att my own diſpoſall, as you are, whiche I aſſure is nott a little agreeable to me, conſidering the fett I was yoaked with, and the meafures they were proſecutting. Butt no more off this till meeting. I wiſhe with all my heart your conveniencie and affaires could allow your going up att this tyme. I am convinced itt might be off the laſt uſe to the common intereſt and the good off this poor nation; and I ſhould verrie cheerfullie give you a place in my charriott, where you might be much att your eaſe, and I doubt nothing to verrie good

purpose to all our friends when wee are bothe there. You may believe me that I am, with greatt finceritie, your true friend and affectionate humble servant,

ANNANDALE.

Holyrudehoufs, Satturday, the 6th off Otober, [1705.]

CXXIII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR laft was of the 19th; mine of the 27th, by a friend, which may make it come late. I then wrote fully, and have now little to fay. Annandale is out; Marr in his place; and young Grant has got his regiment, which occafions many reflections, and to feveralles feems not agreeable to laft year's meafures about difpofing of places; for then none could be outed that were for the Succeffion; and had the Court been as frank to the New Partie as it is now to the Old, matters might have gone better. It feemes the New Partie were not to be too much encouradged, and that yet Argile is to have what he pleafes; becaufe, in effect, it is Staires, the Register, and Queenfberry, that will doe all under his fhadow. Annandale is gone to Court, and no doubt will complaine heavily, both of his own treatment, and laft Seffion's meafure; for he fticks not to fay, that if the Old Partie had acted their pairt, the Succeffion might have been fettled. It can doe no hurt to encourage this, for thus the Whigs may be undeceived as to Queenfberry, Argile, &c., without the New Partie's appearing in the matter. I have wrote to Johnfton about it. Let me hear from you.

Mellerftaine, Otober 9th, 1705.

CXXIV. TO THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

MY LORD,

*Mellerftaine, Thursday, Otober 11th, 1705.*

I WAS unluckily from home when your Lordship's letter, which had been long by the way, came to my houfe, and could not poffiblie wait upon you, as I defign'd, which I regrate extremely, efpecially that I have loft ane opportunity to teftifie my furprize and concern at your Lordship being your own mafter, wherof I had not the leaft notice till the receit of yours. What I had to fay is not to be committed to a road letter. [I] fhall now onlie

with success to your designs for the common interest and good of this nation, the prosecuting whereof must tend to your advantage. Could my being in London contribute thereto, I should neither grudge labour nor expence; but it's little or nothing I can do; and my former endeavours having been unsuccessful, I'm affrayed my meddling otherways than by good wishes may rather do hurt than good; and if your Lordship and others of your interest cannot prevail, it would be vanity in me to attempt it. However, I heartily acknowledge the obligation of your Lordship's kind offer, and whatever may be my own thoughts, shall always be at my friends' disposal when it can do them service; and at all times,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most oblig'd humble servant,

GEO. BAILLIE.

What follows was wrote to him with a copie of what I had written.

MY LORD,

I MET accidentally with Skeens in this place, and was surpris'd to find your Lordship had not got mine sent by the Thursday's packet, and put in by my owne servant at Berwick on Friday morning. It must be taken up, but they will not be the wiser. You might justlie have blamed me, had I not made a return to your kind offer; but I hope your Lordship will be convinced, upon reading the enclosed, being a copie of what I then wrote, that I was neither insensible of the obligation, nor unconcerned about your success; I shall say no more at this time, lest it may have the same fate.—I am, &c.

Kelfo, October 16th, 1705.

#### CXXV. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

MY last was of the 9th. I have your's of the 24th, 29th, and 1st. The second was opened. They must guess from whom they come by the postage. Send your's hereafter to your correspondent at London, to be put into the post-house. I had a letter from Annandale to meet him at Berwick, but did shun it, because I knew not what the consequences might be, nor how it would be taken by some of our folks. However I wrote kindlie to him.

I'm told Annandale had his old commiffion offered to him, but refufed it till he faw the Queen, as it's faid, becaufe of the order that none fhould go to London, except the Secretaries, without allowance, which probablie he thought might not be eafily obtained, and is ane indication he defigns to doe all he can againft the prefent Miniftrie. How far it may be fit to encourage him I leave to you ; but his acceffion may ftrengthen the New Party, which it needs ; and I would not have him forced over to the Old Partie, which will fall out if he be neglected. And if I miftake not, thofe who are for Scotland, and others who may pretend fo, will, when joyned, have a hard pull next Seflion ; for it's plaine little good is to be expected when Staires is at the helm. Therefore, it were good Johnftone were at London when Annandale comes there, to cox, not to dip with him. This new jumble makes Roxburgh's being at London altogether unfit, for, as matters are, he can be able to doe nothing, and fhould he refufe an offer, it will both difoblidge the Court, and fix the Old Partie. There was a letter from the Queen, calling up the Chancellor and Privie Seal. The latter excufed himfelf, but the other is gone. Mr. Maitland is clerk to the Councill ; Pitmedden, colle&tor of the Bifhops' rents ; and Orbiftone, younger, captane of our frigot that's to be outreiked. Other changes are talkt of ; as that Earl Murray is to be Prefident of Councill, in cafe Annandale be not ; that Balcarras is to be Juftice-Generall ; Tillicoultrie, Juftice-Clerk ; Meldrum and Will Dalrymple, conjunct Mufter-Mafters. Time will difcover what ground there is for fuch reports. I reckon Johnftone will be with you before you get this. Tell him I have his of the 2d ; that then he wanted two of mine, the laft of September 21ft. Show him this, for I have not wrote to him.

Mellerftaine, O&tober 15th, 1705.

#### CXXXVI. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I RECEIVED your's of the 9th this morning, by which I find you have got mine of the 19th ; and before this time I hope you have received the two I wrote fince—the one of the 29th, the other of the 1ft instant—tho' there was not much in them, I think, nor have I heard any thing fince worth your while. 147 (Johnftone) will be here on Monday ; fo if any thing occurs you'll be fure to hear. In the mean time I am extreemly well pleaf'd with

207's (Annandale's) treatment, tho' I am affraid 38 (the Whigs) loofe their time. 117 (Roxburgh) recovers, but not so fast as he expected.

Adieu.

October the 20th, 1705.

CXXVII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR last was of the 1st; mine of the 15th. I have little to say. What did Annandale's business was the letters he wrote to the Treasurer, whereof Argile had copies sent him, which, it seems, were not favourable to the measures he was upon. Annandale's friends were against his going to Court, but Leven and Justice-Clerk would have it, who, it seems, are embarked with him, which may make good sport, and must necessarily strengthen the New Partie. Argile and Queensberry did, to the last minute, deny, with oaths, to Annandale, that he was to lose his post, or that they knew any thing of it. Upon Annandale's refusal, a flying packet was sent by Argile, and it's said he designs Annandale shall not have another offer. Now that Queensberry has thus fixed himself, you will not probably hear from Balcarras.

Mellerstaine, October 22d, 1705.

CXXVIII. FROM THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

SIR,

I HAD your last at Borrowbridge, and the other by last post. I should have been mightie glad to have had your companie heare. I cannot hinder myselfe from thinking still itt wold be off greatt use to the common interest that some off the honest partie, those who are for the Revolution and Succession, were heare att this tyme. I am not to prescribe: I can butt give my advice and assistance when itt may be off use, in concurrence with others; but I am off opinion, iff this occasion be slipt, it will not be soe easlie retrived. I have seen the Queen last night, and given up fairlie; soe that they have a faire field and nobodie to oppose them, and you may imagine they will rivett and establishe themselves and there measures, soe as what the consequences may be, tyme will onlie shew. Your unckle\* is nott in town, and I

\* Secretary Johnstone.

heare he is gone to the West. I am told the Earl off Roxburgh goes from the Bath straight to Scotland. I think I shall stay but verrie little tyme in this place, for iff I cannot be usefull to the common cause and honest interest, I hate to have itt thought I hing on and depend for a place when I have refused one off the best. Whatever condition or capacittie I am in, I shall be true to the Revolution interest, the Protestant succession, and a faithful frind and servant to yourself. And I am, without ceremonie,

Your's.

My humble service to the Earl off Marchmont, Hadington, Rothes, and all our good frinds.

Mr. Smyth, who is my good acquaintance and frind, is chosen Speaker by above fortie.

The 25th off October, [1705.]

CXXIX.. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD your's of the 15th this day seven-night. 147 (Johnstone) came here on Thursday last. He is to write to-night to 206 (Annandale) in generall terms, but cannot be with him this fortnight yet. I have seen a letter to-day from 208 (Annandale) to Teviot, wherein he says he has this day dimitted, and gives his service to 117 (Roxburgh), being now upon the square with him. 148 (Johnstone) has had your's of the 21st. He says 118 (Roxburgh) cannot return to 74 (Scotland) without kissing 24's (the Queen's) hands; that it will look like pet and humour, and may be construed many different ways. But, in short, I find there is a necessity for 118 (Roxburgh) to stay here all winter, or at least these six weeks, and to return in February. This no person must know this six weeks. After all, I am sure I mend. I have had no word from 34 (the Lord Treasurer), nor do I think it our business to concern ourselves with 36 (the Lord Treasurer), 37 (the Whigs), or 39 (the Tories). 40 (The Tories), it's said, are to propose 98 (Hanover) being brought over.

Adieu.

October the 29th, 1705.

## CXXX. FROM THE SAME.

I HAD your's this day, of the 27th of September, from 147 (Johnstone) at 151 (Lord Poulett's), and am so sensible of what you say that I am <sup>dgnol3en3tocl5fc</sup> confounded, nor can I see a remedy. 33 (The Lord Treasurer) is master: 37 <sup>l7br16uf20s</sup> (the Whigs) is either cheated, or in the cheat; if the last, there's an end; if the first, 101 (the New Party) alone can undeceive him. But 38 (the Whigs) <sup>us9tr18u</sup> won't trust him; nor can he trust 37 (the Whigs). What 175 (Baillie) says concerning 109 (Duke Hamilton) seems certain, and 183 (Atholl) and 105 (the Cavaliers) are, without doubt, in the secret. If 117 (Roxburgh) <sup>rf7ds12fu</sup> goes to London, he is resolv'd to be misanthrope; but that won't be this month, nor will his stay be above two months. I forgot to thank you in my last for the business of Kelso, which I had a full account of. 118 (Roxburgh) <sup>ug3ko14tr9 gkl5rfm17ef7 bcl4ksb15amf3 dgs1kru2kbo</sup> thinks himself an admirable Christian, being 37 (Whig) in spite of 38 (the Whigs'), and 103 (Presbyterian) in spite of 104 (the Presbyterians') bad usage.

Adieu.

November the 7th, 1705.

## CXXXI. TO THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

MY LORD,

*November 12th, 1705.*

I HAVE the honour of your Lordship's of the 25th past. I'm forrie you should have quitted at this juncture, which I could not have advised; for in my observation, few men out of place have been able to do much [for their] country, which proceeds from the temper of our people, who usually mistrust what's done by such to be pique and humour. I doubt not but those in the saddle may fix themselves for some time, but am of opinion that too open a joyned appearance against them at present might contribute to it, and unite them the closer; for, generally speaking, it's not men but things that can overturn a new established party. If they design to settle this country upon a good foot, it's well: we must be partakers of the glory and advantage, seeing they cannot succeed without us: if otherwise, they must necessarily



fall by their own weight. I do not mean that nothing is to be done ; for their measures last Session would be exposed, which will either force them to better, or, by a discovery of their inclinations, do their business effectually ; and this can be done by none to so good purpose, and with such weight, as by your Lordship, who knows all the steps of their proceedings, [and] certainly you will have the assistance of friends. These are my thoughts upon what I know of matters, which I submit to your Lordship's better judgment. By my being in the country, the way of conveyance is uncertain, and makes this so long a sending. Now that your Lordship knows my hand, and that this may miscarry, I hope you'll excuse my not signing myself what I really am,

Your's.

CXXXII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAVE your's of the 20th and 29th. My last was of the 22d. I write seldom, having nothing to say. I begin now to despair of seeing you here till the Parliament meets. I should be sorry your legs were the occasion of it : I wish rather it were matrimony. I own it is but reasonable you see the Queen, for the neglect of it may be liable to misconstruction, and perhaps may fix too deep a resentment. Besides, who knows what opportunity may offer of doing good for Scotland : and yet I'm affrayed you may be so inveigled with business, as not to get yourself easily extricated without lose one way or other. Perhaps it may be designed to put you upon the Treaty, which would be inconvenient without some others of the New Partie were joyned with you ; and I doubt if they were named, that their circumstances, and the condition of this country, through want of money, would allow them to attend. The Old Partie may ; for now that all is in their hands, they'll expect to have their expences defrayed, which the New can have no prospect of. Besides, I should not think it adviseable to be of the Treaty, unless England be enclined to yield what's reasonable, for it might lead us off our former measures ; and if it faile, it's best they bear the burden who were the occasion of it ; but if good were like to be done by it, it will be necessary that interest be made that the New Partie be of it, that the Old may not have the sole praise, and thereby fix themselves in the affections of the people : but you who are there, and know the state of affaires, can best

ballance the conveniences and inconveniences of all fides, and chuse what's most proper. I'm apprehensive it may be endeavoured to take off Montrose by Annandale's place; how it can be prevented I know not. Annandale has entered into a correspondence with me, which I do not much like. I'm loth to lose him, and were I with him, could coax him, but writing is the devil, and I know not how it may be taken, or what use he may make of it; neither do I know how far we may goe against Argyle, &c., and when to stop. I therefore send you a copy of my last to Annandale, that I may have your advice to manage that matter; for my first was nothing but compliment.

November 13th, 1705.

CXXXIII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

It's a great while since I either heard from you, or wrote to you, having had nothing to say since my last. I have not heard from 147 (Johnstone) since he was at London, nor do I in the least guess what is design'd with 74 (Scotland). For my own part, I find it will be necessary to stay here till Christmas; and then indeed I believe I shall move towards the great city, where I shall in all probability keep my tongue betwixt my teeth; or if it so happen that 117 (Roxburgh) must open, 175 (Baillie) may resolve on a journey; but it's soon enough to speak of this when the occasion happens. 159 (Tweeddale), I am sure, will be much surpris'd with his friend's marriage; it may be a good one, and it may be a bad one. 118 (Roxburgh) is much mended.

Adieu.

November the 19th, 1705.

CXXXIV. FROM THE SAME.

I HAVE had your's of the 13th, and thank you heartily for your compliments. I wish I were able, and that, I hope, will be in good time too, for at present it were not convenient to be well. As for 117 (Roxburgh's) seeing 22 (the Queen), I think it reasonable, nay fitt, before he return; but I think all hazard, personall and politicall, should first be over. As for a post being offered, or being desired to advise, there's no difficulty; but

(the Treaty) is the devil, so that I can say nothing about it; only 118 (Roxburgh) tells me he will stay where he is till Treators be nominated, and then move upon advice from 101 (the New Party). In all appearance, 37 (the Whigs) will now make their last effort for 76 (an Union), and they have reason, for if 77 (an Union) be tried and miscarry, 81 (Limitations) will be found a cold scent (scent); but, upon the whole, 102 (the New Party) will certainly be able to do most good by neither being in 60 (the Court) nor 85 (the Treaty). Whether 76 (Union) or 82 (Limitations) be best, which, to tell you freely, I begin to be in doubt about, considering our people, and how 81 (Limitations) was carried last 87 (Scottish Parliament); but it's time enough to think on this. As for 161 (Montrose), I can say nothing, for 33 (the Lord Treasurer), I suppose, is resolved to know all that is in 72 (England) and 75 (Scotland), that he may accordingly know how to make use of them. I think you do perfectly well with 208 (Annandale). Adieu. I have had but one trifling letter from 147 (Johnstone).

November the 26th, 1705.

#### CXXXV. FROM THE SAME.

117 (ROXBURGH) was never in so great anxiety as now: his thoughts have been intirely taken up these eight-and-forty hours about 76 (an Union), and a torment to him, which he has a mind you shou'd have a part of.

In short, he's of opinion that 77 (Union) will not now stand at 51 (the English Parliament); and 37 (the Whigs) do wisely; for a few years, if this takes effect, ruins 39 (the Tories), and seems to be the surest bullwark against 95 (the Prince of Wales). Besides, 38 (the Whigs) put the thorn in 74's (Scotland's) foot, and so make themselves blameless, nay make it evident to the whole world, that if 75 (Scotland) will neither be satisfied with 77 (Union), nor 80 (Succession) and 82 (Limitations), it can have nothing in its view but 96 (the Prince of Wales); after which 72 (England) can never be blamed, let it go to never so great heights against 74 (Scotland).

On the other hand, if 77 (Union) does, as I am satisfied it will, adieu to

the power of 105 (the Cavaliers) in 75 (Scotland), and consequently to 95 (the Prince of Wales); for if once 74 (Scotland) find much bennefit by 77 (an Union), which in two or three years will alwayes be known, it will never afterwards be brought to be for 96 (the Prince of Wales), whose interest it must so much be to break 76 (the Union). Besides, if 76 (an Union) pass, it will certainly be by 103 (Presbyterians), and they that call themselves so, and, without doubt, in such a manner as that it can never be undone again unless by 69 (War).

The only danger that I can perceive to 38 (the Whigs) is, that one day or other 75 (Scotland) may make an election of 105 (Cavaliers), both for 53 (the House of Lords) and 56 (the House of Commons), which you know will be no difficult thing when 59 (the Court) has a mind for't. Yet the sweets of trade, with the help of an abjuration, may prevent that too.

That 76 (an Union) will do in 88 (the Scottish Parliament) I think very probable, reckoning 99 (the Old Party), 167 (Marchmont), the Burghs, 185 (Cromarty), 189 (President of Session), Aberdeen, and Murray-men, all for it. The motives will be, 83 (Trade) with most, 97 (Hanover) with some, ease and security with others, together with a generall aversion at civil discords, intollerable poverty, and the constant oppression of a bad Ministry, from generation to generation, without the least regard to the good of the country. In short, I have no doubt of it's doing, let 109 and 183 (the Dukes of Hamilton and Atholl) do their best, nay, even suppose 101 (the New Party) should joyn with them, which, to tell you freely, I shou'd think the same with declaring for 95 (the Prince of Wales); for if 76 (Union) does not, it will be needles ever after to think of 80 (Succession); and if it is done and ratified, they that are against it will alwayes be reckoned for 95 (the Prince of Wales); and whatever the inconveniencies on't may be, such as the quitting a name and a poor independent soveraignty to 74 (Scotland), for a small share and (in ?) a great one, and degradation to Scotch Nobility, (for election is that,) yet the risque, or rather certainty, of 95 (the Prince of Wales), in case of 76's (Union's) failing, and the forenamed advantages in case of it's succeeding, have their weight.

Perhaps you may think me in the wrong for putting 95's (the Prince of Wales's) business so peremptorily upon the success of 76 (an Union); but I

think it plain ; for if 77 (Union) does, besides the advantages of 84 (Trade) and an <sup>baktsbukno</sup>abjuration, 52 (the English Parliament) may fend what troops it pleases into 75 (Scotland), which are the only securitys I know ; if it does not, I am satiffyed the only thing can hinder it will be 58 (the Court) in 52 (the English Parliament), which may easily be done by a new jumble with 39 (the Tories). Now, if it ever stops at 51 (the English Parliament), many in 75 (Scotland) will be exasperated, and to some 59's (the Court's) secret will be more plainly let out, (if at that time it can be call'd a secret) ; by which means the 95 (the Prince of Wales) must be master.

As for the business of judicatures, coyn, weight, measure, and the representation, I suppose it's possible enough to adjust them, and riches and security seem to be certain. Now, supposing 72 (England) should grow tired of 77 (the Union), 75 (Scotland) is where it was, or rather better if it has enjoyed 83 (Trade) any time.

There is this to be considered, too, that after 76 (an Union) is fixed, 75 (Scotland) may probably get the ballance in their hands in 51 (the English Parliament).

These are my present thoughts, and I shou'd be glad to have your's ; but am still of the mind I was in my last as to 102 (the New Party), particularly 117 (Roxburgh). It's very true that it's a vexatious thing not to have a hand in 76 (the Union), if it is good ; yet if it's done, it's done, and it must go thorough 87 (the Scottish Parliament) too. Besides, if 57 (the Court) be not really for it, it's evident it will be able to break it in 74 (England), in which 102 (the New Party) will not be so conspicuously made fools on, as some others.

Adieu.

November the 28th, 1705.

[Indorfed] To Mr. Baillie of Jerrifwood.

#### CXXXVI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR last was of the 19th ; mine of the 13th. I hear that Annandale is about compounding the matter. The apprehension that he might take that turn made me write him I was forrie he had quitt, &c. rather than approve what he had done. That I might flatter his enclination, and that a way might be open to persuade him to be high upon his termes, I mean that he

should demand Seafeld's place, or some other extravagant thing, in which we may find our account, for this would probably be refused, and he thereby become more ours: if granted, we shall get Seafeld, and at the same time satisfy our revenge; and the other's neck will be easily broke, for the nation could not bear him long in that post. If Annandale gets into his former post, it will strengthen the Old Party. I wish therefore Johnstone would persuade him to lie aside at this time, or to aim at things that cannot be yielded. The last will be no difficult task; were I with him I should endeavour it, but cannot write. This, and that the Parliament of England seem inclined to satisfy Scotland, makes me wish you were at London; the sooner the better. I'm now more convinced than ever of the loss we have that the repealing clause was not added to the Treaty A& ; for had it been carried, the nomination by Parliament would have followed, and consequently we had been half play-makers by joining either side; whereas now we are in danger to be altogether excluded. However, if good things be design'd, some of the New Party, if possible, must be got of the Treaty, or the Old Party will establish themselves for ever, and nothing will be left to us but to oppose them in Parliament, which will not be favourable, nor perhaps successful if good things be offered; and yet without this we shall be ruined; for our going along in Parliament will not be considered, unless we have a hand in procuring them. I see no need of my being at London, but if I can be serviceable to your Lordship, or the publick interest, I shall be ready at your command, which I hope you will not lay upon me without an evident necessity.

To oppose good things, or to set up our enemies, are equally hard. One of them will be our case; but what remedie? A few upon the Treaty, tho they should signify nothing, might save appearances. I trouble you with this, having nothing else to say, for I know not how matters are, and hear nothing from Johnstone.

December 3d, 1705.

#### CXXXVII. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAVE had none from you since my last to you, which was of the 26th; I mean my last by the common post, for I wrote to you on the 29th, too,

but that, I am affraid, you won't get foon, tho' it went from this on the 30th in a fure hand; but how foon one may get a fure hand from ——\* is uncertain. It contains all my lofe (loofe) thoughts concerning 76 (an Union), which are ftill much the fame: I fhall be glad to know your's.

I have had no letters from 147 (Johnftone), but that one I wrote to you off, fo knows nothing but what I have from the newspapers; only Lord Roxburgh is much mended, but is to ftay at Bath till the laft of this month, at leaft. I fhall be glad to know when you faw 159 (Tweedale) and 163 (Roths), for I never hear from one of them. I told you in mine of the 26th on what 117's (Roxburgh's) motions depended.

Adieu.

December the 5th, 1705.

#### CXXXVIII. FROM THE SAME.

I HAVE had nothing to fay fince my laft, nor can I add anything to't in relation to 76 (an Union), but having a letter to-day that tells me there has been a demurr amongst 38 (the Whigs) as to the bufinefs of 85 (a Treaty), upon 206's (Annandale's) bragging, if 111 (Queensberry) would play fair, he cou'd fix 78 (the Succelfion). If 38 (the Whigs) take any notice of this, fo as to defift from what I may fay is now fo far advanc'd, they are infatuated; for 80 (Succelfion), after fo fair a ftep to 77 (Union), needs never be thought on again: and if 76 (Union) fail, 68 (War) will never be avoided; and for my part the more I think of 77 (Union), the more I like it, feeing no fecurity any where elfe, but fhall take care to keep my mind to myfelf, for 101 (the New Party) is, in my opinion, equally obliged to 36 (the Lord Treafurer), 37 (the Whigs,) 39 (the Tories), 109 (the Duke Hamilton), 111 (Queensberry), 114 (Argyll), 115 (Seafield), and 206 (Annandale), &c. Monday come a fortnight I defign to leave this, having ufed the pump till I am able to bear it no more. According as I hear from 175 (Baillie), I fhall make my ftay long or fhort; but whether I may be oblig'd to return hither or not, I fhall not be able to know for fome time. I cannot think 117 (Roxburgh) will ever be propofed to be one of 85 (the Treaty), for many reafons; and if he were, he may chance to have but too good an excufe for not being there: however if

\* *Sic in orig.*

<sup>usfbuſr</sup> Treaters be nominated, and 118 (Roxburgh) <sup>onlkobufc</sup> one, before I go from this, I shall not move hastily; but if the time of the naming <sup>oblkoh</sup> be uncertain, it will be tireſome to hang on here.

Adieu.

If it be evident that 76 (an Union) will do in 87 (the Scottiſh Parliament), I know nothing left to 105 (the Cavaliers) but to propoſe 78 (Succession).

December the 15th, 1705.

[Indorſed] To Mr. Baillie of Jerrifwood.

#### CXXXIX. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAVE your's of the 26th and 5th. My laſt was of the 3rd. Jervifwood is now in town; has ſeen Tweeddale, who ſeemes to be of your opinion, that it's fit to lie off, at leaſt till matters open more. If a federall union were to be treated of, I would be poſitive that the New Partie ſhould be of it; but it being more than probable that England will onlie treat of ane incorporating Union, what's moſt adviſeable I cannot ſay; for there appear ſo many inconveniences in being of it, and not being of it, that I cannot ſatiffie myſelf which would be moſt for the New Partie's intereſt, and the rather that it's hard to know that ſuch ane Union can be good for Scotland, which muſt be attended with this great inconveniency, that if hurtfull, there can be no retrieving of it. No wiſe people would willingly run themſelves into ſuch a condition. But conſidering the temper of this nation, how averſe they are to Limitations, and how willing to truckle under England for private advantage, I beleive wiſe men will be forced to drink the potion to prevent greater evils. Some whom I have diſcourſed that were no friends to it, ſeem enclined to go along rather than ſtruggle without hope. But for all this, it's impoſſible as yet to make a true judgement what the Parliament may doe. When I have been here for ſome time, I ſhall be able to write you more fully of people's enclinations.

Adieu.

Edinburgh, December 15th, 1705.



## CXL. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAD yours of the 3d laſt poſt, which indeed I was much longing for, not having heard from you of a long time before. I am mightily pleaſed with what you propoſe concerning 206 (Annandale) and 115 (Seafield); nor ſhall my wake endeavours be wanting, as ſoon as I can, and that will be ſooner, too, than I thought of ſome dayes ago, for I was not able to get thorow this week's work here, but was forced to leave it off, being quite diſpirited with it, and on Monday next ſhall leave this place, being reſolv'd to ſpend the dayes of my next intermiſſion elſewhere, but muſt, I find, return hither. Before this comes to your hands, you'l know my mind fully as to 76 (an Union), but we ſeem to differ as to 85 (a Treaty), and indeed it's full time we were at a point as to that; but I ſtill think it's 101's (the New Party's) <sup>koufsfru slugfs 35en13mmnx u67g19bo 14m16fbc u11gkr 910be8ebks xgkdgl9 b13mm 2sf17br16no ltru</sup> intereſt rather to follow than lead in this affair, which in all reaſon muſt <sup>l15nſf bddfqubamf ugnrf ug34bu bſf ens ku b16boc mf15rr neeforktf ugnrf ug34bu</sup> be more acceptable to thoſe that are for it, and leſs offensive to thoſe that are againſt it. Beſides it's to be conſidered who of 102 (the New Party) <sup>dnlf rnlfr dnlkoh</sup> wou'd come, and what might be the conſequence of ſome's coming; for <sup>koemtfof rnlfugkoh uſntamfrnl</sup> 171's (Ormiſton's) influence may chance to be ſomething troubleſome, as well as 58 (the Court). In ſhort, I cannot but think 102 (the New Party) will <sup>lnſf rkhokekdbou mfr rtrqfdufe az mzkoh ntu rfuukoh tq</sup> be more ſignificant and leſs ſuſpected, by lying out. As for ſetting up <sup>kur br mkimz zfm foknz ugf eſtku ugfs mbants</sup> 99 (the Old Party), it's as likely we'l enjoy the fruit of their labour.

Adieu.

Pray let me hear from you particularly as to this.

December the 22d, 1705.

## CXLI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR laſt was of the 15th; mine of the ſame date. Jerviſwood has ever ſince been ſo ill of the ſpleen that he can write but little. People here are ſo much upon the reſerve, that's impoſſible to gueſs how the Union may take. It would not be my choice, and what flicks moſt with me is, that it

will render the Session disposers of our estates at pleasure, when there shall be no appeal from their sentence, but to the House of Peers. For the appeal that now lies to the Scots Parliament is the onlie thing that keeps them within bounds; and yet we cannot want the Session without ane entire subversion of our laws about private rights, which must be a work of time, and may perhaps be attended with as many inconveniences as the other. Nevertheless, the Union is certainlie preferable to our present condition, and of two evils the least is to be chosen. Therefore it ought to be tried; for it will either succeed, or force them that are against it to be for the Succession with Limitations. The Cavaliers must be for the latter, if they understand their interest: being the other will cut off their hopes for ever, which is the best thing in it. The Cavaliers, together with others who will be against the Union, may make a strong partie. I know not which would be best, that both a federall and incorporating Union be treated of, and different schemes of each prepared for the Scots Parliament, or that of ane incorporating Union onlie. If the former, there may be too much ground for the Parliament to goe upon for to postpone their determination, and perhaps to throw out both, together with the Succession. If the latter, they'll probablie reckon it a prescribing by England of termes, and of the way and manner of uniting, which will be a popular handle to break it off. However matters may goe, the conclusion will not be so easie as some may imagine, especially if the Treaters be all of a partie; and therefore it will be wise in the New Partie to keep their minds to themselves till there be a necessity of declaring, which cannot well happen till the Parliament meets, especially if they be not of the Treaty. Queensberry has been a-going from this every day this three weeks; is not yet gone; and, as I hear, designs to make no great hast upon the road. What can be the reason of this I cannot learn, but by some supposed to be a new bargaine—a striking up at Court—but not yet finished, and which he would have done before he comes there; by others, that there is no good understanding betwixt Argyle and him, and that he (Queensberry) would have all done and concluded before his arrivall, that there may be room for ane after game.

Adieu.

Edinburgh, December 29th, 1705.

## CXLII. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

QUEENSBERRY went from this on Munday. Some believe there is no understanding at bottom betwixt Argile and him, because of the paines Queensberry has taken to perswade Annandale's friends that he had no hand in turning him out; which having come to Seafield's ear, puts him upon the rack, knowing that Queensberry owes him no kindness, and is affrayed that Annandale and Queensberry may make up, to his lose. To prevent which, messages have been sent by Seafield to my Lady Annandale, declaring his innocencie in that matter; that it was Queensberry chieflie who did it; that without him, it could not have been done. Carstaires has been employed by Queensberry to Annandale's friends, to perswade him to be soft, and to accept what had been in his offer, till he should be better provided. Good use may be made of this, for if the Old Partie can be broke among themselves, the New will be more at liberty to choose what's best, and even then not to meddle, unlesse invited by greater encouragements then they have yet met with.

I just now have your's of November 28th and 22d past. You have my thoughts of the Union already. I own that the Union will secure us against the Prince of Wales, but doe not see that rejecting of it by the Scots Parliament can make him master, unless that at the same time the Succession be either delayed, or thrown out, which indeed may probablie follow upon the other. But if the Succession, with Limitations, were stated in one Act, in opposition to the Union, and carried, it would secure us for a while. I cannot assert the security will be so firm and lasting as the other; and were we as certaine of riches by the Union, as of security from foreign and domestick oppression, all other difficulties might be either adjusted, or easily past from. But many are of opinion it will rather impoverish us, especially if the Session shall be removed, and I have already given my reasons against it's continuance. After all, considering the temper of this people, how unfit to govern ourselves, how likely to weary of Limitations, were they got, and for other reasons mentioned in your's, I must be convinced that the Union is our onlie game. But it will not be so easie as you imagine; for all you reckon upon will not be of that opinion in Parliament. Stairs his

people begin already to talk of a federall Union onlie. How this comes about, you may guefs. Therefore, to make fure work, both Unions fhould be treated of. I was doubtfull of it in my laft, but this difcoverie makes me think it abfolutelie neceffary. Befides the benefite of not being accountable for events, and that men commonlie enjoy the fruit of others labour, what you mention of the influence the Juftice-Clerk and Court might have on fuch [of] the New Partie as would goe up, fatisfies me entirely, that it's beft to lie off, and not to be of the Treaty, unlefs fomething occurs not yet in view. Tweeddale and Rothés, to whom I have read as much of your's as was neceffary, are pofitive of this opinion. Tweeddale feems to be likewise for the Union; Rothés is not yet fo clear, but fayes he'll be determined by the New Partie.

Adieu.

January 3d, 1706.

CXLIII. TO THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

*Edinburgh, January 8th, 1706.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE been fo ill fince I came to towne, that I could not write fooner; befides, I was ftill in hopes of hearing from your Lordfhip, my Lady Marquis having told me fhe had fent me a letter which by fome mifchance has never come to my hand. I was vexed at firft that your Lordfhip fhould have quitted, becaufe poffible it might have narrowed your power of doing good for the countrey; but now that I underftand how your Lordfhip was treated by pretended friends, I cannot but be of opinion with all whom I have difcoursed on that fubject, that your Lordfhip could doe no lefs. Certainlie it was a hardfhip to be obliged to it, but it muft bring you in againe, with greater advantage both to your countrey and friends; and if it fhould not, your Lordfhip muft notwithstanding be a gainer in the eftem of honeft men. Matters are quiet here, and people fo much upon the referve, that it's impoffible yet to guefs how the Union may take in our Parliament. I wifh a fettlement may not prove more impracticable than formerlie. Honeft men muft doe their paires, and, if what's beft cannot be carried, wife men muft chufe the next beft; and for what I know, people

may be more divided about this than ever. When any thing occurs of moment, your Lordship shall hear from  
Your's.

## CXLIV. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR last was of the 1<sup>st</sup>; mine of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Tell Roxburgh I wish him joy of being Secretarie; which, together with Tweeddale being to be Prefident of the Councill, Marr to have the Guards, and Argile to be Generall, are the newse of the place. A conquest will certainlie end in the Prince of Wales, if the Court is for him. If the Court be not in earnest for the Union, Duke Hamilton, or the Cavaliers, being of the Treaty would be destruction; otherwife it might doe good, for I doe not think it impossible to gaine them; but venturing of this would be a great risque. However, the New Partie ought not to meddle.

I fend you by this post a letter from Marchmont—upon what subject I know not. As I guesse, it may be about the Treaty. When I saw him last, he was for a mixture, and am affrayed he has wrote of it to severall others, which probablie might have been prevented, had I known it in time, even tho' I could not have ventured to give him the true reasons against it.

January 10th, 1706.

Adieu.

## CXLV. FROM THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

SIR,

I HAVE your's by last post. I cannott be better satisfied with annie bodie's approbation off what I doe than with your's. When you heare all from me, and kno what I kno since I came heare, you will be more and more satisfied. Thiss you shall, I assure you, with a greatt dale off freedom and sincere frindship att meetting, and you shall then finde me, whatever may be my circumstances, whether publick or privatt, frankly the same, bothe as to the interest off the Protestant Succession, and the true interest off my cuntrey; and I am sure unless I can think itt shall be for the advantage bothe off my cuntrey and my frinds, I shall have no satisfaction ever to be employed again. To tell you the truthe, itt is with unexpreffible uneasiness that I have stayd heare these

fix weeks bygone ; and now I am fure a fortnight, or three weeks, fhall determine that point. Believe me I am, with all the fincerittie that man can tell itt you,

Faithfullie Your's.

All the affaires off Scotland are now at a ftand untill Duke Queenberrie come heare, as I am told. I am told alfoe, and from a verie good hand, that [the] Duke off Argyll goes foon for Holland ; medles no more in Scots bufinefs. When I kno annie thing worthe while, you fhall have itt.

The 15th of January, [1706].

CLXVI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

YOUR laft was of the 10th ; mine of the fame date. Laft poft I had a kind letter from Annandale, but by fome things in it, could guefs that he defigns to be in againe, and is not without hopes of fucceeding. This muft be done by Queensberry's affiftance, for he had wrote to Annandale to ftay at London till he came there. It will be now feafonable to mind what I wrote fome time agoe on this fubje&t. Paines is taken againft the Union, and for that end a book is come amongft us, that was wrote fome yeares ago, of Ireland's treatment by England, expreffly contrare to treaties and conventions between the two nations.

Adieu.

January 24th, 1706.

CXLVII. TO THE SAME.

I HAVE your's of the 12th, and fhould have been verie uneafie about Roxburgh, had I not known a month agoe it was no feaver that ail'd him, which was no fecret here. I agree that, as matters are, it's beft not to meddle, for there is no ground to expect the Union will fucceed, many being againft it ; and it will doe better to prevent the nomination of the New Partie, by infinuating their averfion to it, than to refufe when named. The latter would expofe them both to Court and countrey ; efpecially if it fhall come from the Queen herfelf. And I take this, together with eftablifhing themfelves, to be the chief thing defigned by the motion ; and

therefore doe conclude it will not be got easilie prevented, without some losse to us. But if things should so far alter, as to make it necessary for the New Partie to be Treaters, which you on the place can onlie judge of, it will not be adviseable to venture on it, unless Montrose and some of his friends be likewise named; for it would create such jealousies as would render us insignificant. I have spoke to Montrose upon the supposition that he and the New Partie were to be named. He seems confident it will not be, and is altogether averse from it. Many here, not verie clear-sighted, begin to understand matters, and stick not to say, that all is amusement onlie; which makes me of opinion, that if ever the Succession settle, it will be done without any termes whatsoever, by the Presbeterians, from fear of the Prince of Wales; and perhaps the Cavaliers may concurr, from a prerogative principle, and to hinder the Union, which, as they imagine, would cut him off for ever.

I just now have your's of the 14th. Revenge might make the Whigs being *fouticé*, acceptable; yet I cannot but be confounded at it, for I look upon their fall as the ruin of the Succession. They have brought this upon themselves, by treating us so ill, and by other false steps, and none more foolish than setting up of Annandale for the chief man. 'Tis true he may be more for the Succession than Queenberry, &c.; but without them, he cannot [get] through it, unless it be by chance. What our pairt should be in so criticall a juncture, I know not; for to dip with him at the verie first may prove dangerous; to keep too abstract may force him over to the other partie, and perhaps may risque the Succession. Besides, you know some of the New Partie will joyn him without us. A middle course will be the best, till matters clear further. Rothes, to whom I have read pairt of your's, has seen this, and is of the same opinion.

February 19th, 1706.

#### CXLVIII. TO THE SAME.

AFTER having fully considered your three last, I encline to Johnstone's opinion, that Annandale should be Commissioner; for if the Court is against the Succession, and the Old Partie, who are known to be enclined that way, should continue in the Ministrie, the Succession and Union will be much

more impracticable than by Annandale. I own that Annandale will be able to effectuat little or nothing; but certainlie he is more for a fettlement than the Old Partie, and some of them, perhaps, may joyn him on that account; and who knows what chance may do. However, I reckon that nothing can be done in Scotland, to purpofe, till a new fet be made of all fides, which can never be, unlefs the Old Partie be firft broke, and there is none fitter for it than Annandale. If the Court were in earnest, this reafoning would fall to the ground; for doubtlefs the Old Partie are ableft to doe bufinefs. By following Annandale, I do not mean that the New Partie fhould come under engagements to him, or that they fhould fhare with him in places; onlie to give him fuch encouragement as he may not defpair of their affiftance in Parliament, when right things are propofed: and certainlie we will do foe, and why not fay it? A little of this will goe a great way with him. Thus we fhall be at libertie to a $\text{\AA}$ t as we fee caufe, and have it in our power to joyn whom we pleafe. But if we fhould flight him, it will force him over to the other partie, whose meafures he muft then follow entirely, to our ruin for ever, and perhaps of the Succeffion likewise. That Annandale is hated, we fhall the eafier get rid of him in due time. I wifh Roxburgh had not faid to Seafield he knew none fo fit as Annandale to fpoil the Treaty; for if it be fo intended, it may turn to Roxburgh's prejudice. I look upon the ftorie of Annandale's having brag'd that the New Partie would fupport him, as a trick of Seafield's to difcover inclinations, that he might make a merit of it at Court, and with Annandale, to make up with him.

February 22d, 1706.

#### CXLIX. TO THE SAME.

I HAVE not heard from Jervifwood fince he went to Sir John Hume's buriall about a month ago. I'm told he's been bufie about a member for that fhire, which may have kept him from writing. There is a competition betwixt Ceffnock and Wedderburn, which is to be decided this week,—in whose favour I know not. I have your's of the 18th. The copie was fo incorrect, I cannot fay that I underftand it fully; but, as I take it, it can doe no hurt if warily managed, and will expofe the Whigs and Old Partie, efpeci-



ally if it be made evident that they design not the Succession. Such a discovery will make the Old Party more zealous in the Succession, to prevent the other's being laid at their door, upon a new turn of affaires; or harden them in their way. Either of them that happens must one day be of use to the New Partie; but if it is not done quickly, it will not answer the end; for if the Union succeeds, or great things be offered, tho' not accepted, it can signify nothing. Matters are at such a pass, that a settlement is not to be expected without some kind of Union, which makes our case hard, for we must either oppose the only remaining way of settlement, or contribute to the establishment of the Old Partie. Therefore I cannot but wish, notwithstanding of the weighty reasons in the contrary, that the New Partie had been of the Treaty; but that's over. The nomination is not acceptable to Scotland, and may hinder the Union. Certainly what Marchmont proposed was the most probable way of bringing it to a good issue; for many of those who are neglected will oppose, and together with such as are against the Union and Succession make a considerable party. I have seen none of the New Partie since Montrose was President. Queenberry did it: he would not accept upon terms, so that he is at liberty. I have not Johnstone's address, so cannot write to him. If necessary, you may send him this. I write seldom, for that this place affords nothing of moment.

Adieu.

April 1st, 1706.

CL. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*April 6th, [1]706.*

147 (JOHNSTONE) has not heard from you since he wrote to yourself by the post: he has had nothing to write since. 147 (Johnstone) is to be quickly

7bu Abug8

at Bath. 117 (Roxburgh) and others are of opinion that something be done

19nqfo 7qfnqmfr5 fzfr

19lbufsk8bm5mr

now to open people's eyes. Write what you think fit of materials to 135

5Hfns9hf16 Rfsm8

bddntoubou

(Ridpath) by name, under cover to Mr. George Serle, accountant, at the

9qnr7 neekdf11

Ugnl7rno8

4Anzcr7

rdnudg-gbmm

Ambdil74gskfr

post office, or Mr. Thomson, at Mr. Boyd's, near Scotch-hall, Blackfriars,

London. Write by an unknown hand: your wife's is as well known

as your own. What is wanting chiefly is short characters or histories

of the <sup>9dnlk7r8rknofsr</sup> Commissioners for <sup>e5ns</sup> 86 (the Treaty). It will be done by <sup>mfsuufsr</sup> letters ; so there will always be time and room for what is to the purpose.

Farewell.

136 (Ridpath) need not know who writes to him.

#### CLI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I HAVE your's of the 1st, and hope you have mine of the same date. The election for the Merse is now over, but controverted for no reason but that they would have it so ; for Ceffnock will have a dozen of good votes more than Wedderburn. No other Whig whom we could have set up would have carried it ; and he certainlie will be of the New Partie.

How to write to Marchmont may have difficulties ; yet I think it necessary you say something to him, but in such manner as to be at libertie to act in the Union according to circumstances. Such of the New Partie whom I have discourfied seem to be for the Union. Having of late waited on my Lady, she was pleased to acquaint me she had advifed your coming by London. I could not but differ from her, and she seemed satisfied it might not be proper at this time, unless it were for matrimonie, which I apprehend may take more time than were fit for you to be at Court, now that the Treaters are there, and that you have been neglected in the nomination. Besides, you know how apt people are to misconstru&t things and to be imposed upon, which makes it necessary no handle be given ; for we have nothing to trust to, but keeping the Partie as close together as possible.

April 13th, 1706.

#### CLII. TO THE SAME.

MINE of the 13th, wrote without the least suspicion of a design to break the New Partie, will in pairt answer your last without date. I cannot believe Ormiston will attempt it ; it being more his interest to keep up the New Partie, and to pretend he can manage them. Besides, he cannot, by dividing us, set up a partie that will signifie any thing without Queensberry, who will never pairt with Staires, whom the Justice-Clerk hates ; and I'm prettie confident Rothes and Haddington will not joyn him in such com-

pany. If endeavours have been used to make them jealous, it has had no effect as yet; for I spent last week with them, but could not discern the least tendencie thereto; and therefore no handle should be given. Perhaps your going to London may be made use of for this end, especially after its having been given out here, that you were to return straight home. Notwithstanding, if the scandals raised be of state matters, it's necessary you be at Court to remove them; if of another sort, time will do it, or a few days stay at London—a longer I cannot advise, upon the view I have of affaires. I may be mistaken, because I know not particulars, as you do, which perhaps might make me change my mind. Upon the whole, if there be a breach, I would have those that make it without excuse. Adieu.

Edinburgh, April 17th, 1706.

#### CLIII. TO THE SAME.

My last was of the 17th, since which having fully considered the copie, am of opinion it may do hurt, if not warily managed; and if too sharp, may make the Old Partie desperate, drive him (them) to own his (their) principles above-board, and to herd with the Jacobites, or perhaps to call a new Parliament for to through\* them; which, as I conceive, might be of dangerous consequence in this juncture: besides, might widen the breach too much, and make a reconciliation impracticable; and yet it may happen to be necessary, one time or other—I mean with some of them. Therefore, in managing of it, things would be chiefly insisted on, and all personall characters avoided, unless when absolutelie necessary to prove that the Old Partie's practice has not been fuitable to their profession; and that, as a partie, they have acted against the Succession; and even in this some would be more tenderlie dealt with than others, and the Justice-Clerk not meddled with on any account; for should he guess who's hand is in it, (as he may, being skill'd in discoveries,) Rothes and Haddington might perhaps repent it. To make good a charge against the Old Partie and Whigs, it will be needless to insist on any thing else besides their conduct in the Succession since the Queen's reign, and in the nomination for the Treaty. These enlarged upon, without going further, will make it evident that keeping up

\* To *through*—to carry through.

a partie, if not somewhat else, has been more minded than what they pretended to. To say things that have been often repeated to no purpose, will be constructed pick (pique), and will make the rest have the less weight. I'm told that Salton is writing against the Union, till at least a new Parliament be called, instructed for that effect; and I have ground to think he has the Advocate's assistance. If Johnstone be with you, show him this. I could say a great deal upon this subject, but dare write no more; and indeed the New Partie have a new pairt to act.

April 19th, 1706.

CLIV. TO THE SAME.

I HAVE your's of the 30th past. If offers be made, they would be listened to, but not closed with, till advised with friends; for as it is not the New Partie's business to help the Whigs, neither ought they to help those against them, to whom they owe as little, but rather leave them to decide their own quarrells, especially that it may be doubted there is another set in England inclined to the Succession. If there were, or if the Whigs are not what they pretend, the choice would be easier. In Scotland nothing is to be done without some of the Old Partie, for were all put in the New Partie's hands, it would serve onlie to expose them; and unless the Court agree to frame a new set of such of all sides as wish well to Scotland, I expect no good; and even this might be no easier talk, after that parties have been so much encouraged against one another. I wish you a good May Fair.

Adieu.

May 14th, 1706.

CLV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

May 29th, [1]706.

I HAD your's but t'other day—your's I mean of April: it followed me from town to countrey, and back again. I should be sorry that 175 (Baillie) <sup>asnif wkug</sup> broke with 102 (the New Partie); but I do not see their <sup>mnrri</sup> losse if 176 (Baillie) were 195\* (Treasurer-Depute), but rather their <sup>bctboubhf</sup> advantage. I

\* This cypher stands for Lord Glasgow, but here it is used to denote the office he at this time held, and is so decyphered on the original.

doubt much others of 102 (the New Party) would refuse for him : however, it is best to have their consent, he declaring that he will be still 175 (Baillie), or the same man. It seems the Queen was born to have the honour of humbling France; but success will hinder 76 (Union), 78 (Succession), and 81 (Limitations). For my part, few follies, as well as short follies, are the best. I am of the same mind I ever was of, that is, for the three, but I am not for 102's (the New Party's), and yet less for 176's (Baillie's) running their heads against a wall, that is, both 57 (the Court) and 74 (Scotland): better have patience.

Farewell.

## CLVI. TO THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

I have your's of the 21st and 25th past. The last was opened. The address should not be always the same. What you write about Jerviswood was much talked of here, and now that it has been insinuated to you, does sufficiently clear to me the Old Party's plot in it. I believe I may have given rise to it; for some time ago one of the Old Party, whom you shall know at meeting, would have persuaded me that many of the Party had a regard for me, and wished me in the Government, but doubted I would accept, unless others, whom he named, were likewise brought in. I told him plainly I would not. This declaration, which could not be avoided, has made them set about the story to create jealousies, if possible, and perhaps may make them twist it to an offer, of purpose to free themselves of the personal friendship some of them pretend for me, and for other obvious reasons. That the Treasurer is against offers to the New Party is what was to be expected. He may miss his mark. I admire that Queensberry perceives not the design, but more that the Treasurer does not rather cause such offers be made as could not be accepted, which would serve his turn better. Belhaven, and perhaps others, will be of Johnstone's opinion. I long for a good account of what concerns my friend's particular.

June 1st, 1706.

## CLVII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

[August 1706].\*

I HAVE wrote twice to you since you have asked my advice: one its like you got not. If you had that by Sinclair, its enough; but I believe their be no occasion for it; for 36 (the Lord Treasurer) is jealous that 77 (the Union) may succeed; suspects 170 (Belhaven), 159 (Tweeddale), &c. for it; 121 (Carstairs) and 171 (Ormiston), or one of the two, pretending to be sure that 161 (Montrose) and 163 (Roths)† I wrote twice to 159 (Tweeddale), and have heard once from him. Tweeddale will get his money, you may tell him, but not now; the reason is obvious. The Queen had told the Secretaries, that before they went she would speak to them on that business; but now they say no answer is given to them upon it. Seafield says he had that to tell to Tweeddale that would satisfy him, to wit, that the Queen will rather pay it out of her own purse than that he have it not. He'll get payment, no doubt, when it hits that they are willing to pay, and he to be pay'd. 33 (The Lord Treasurer) being apprehensive that 148 (Johnstone) may be for 77 (the Union), has given his brother's reverence. You will not believe 171's (Ormiston's) behaviour here. At first coming [he] informed 45 (Somers), &c. that the other Commissioners were against the Union, and has since owned that he himself was then against it too, but that he is converted; and that it is the only way to settle the Succession, and secure Presbiterie. He runs so fast that the rest of them call him Judas, and even 133 (Paterfon) says that he does not understand him, and that in his zeal, or ignorance, or fawning, he would have let goe 160,000 pound, which 45 (Somers), &c. had underhand yielded, but expect to be prest to it by the Scotch. Nay, 46 (Somers) at last grew so jealous of him with 33 (the Lord Treasurer), and for reasons that I know not, that he said he would prove as dangerous a man to 74 (Scotland) as ever 121 (Carstairs) had been: this particular you may depend on; but it must continue a secret: 148 (Johnstone) had a watch-word. 111 (Queenberry), too, broke quite with him, and at last even 36 (the Lord Treasurer)

\* This letter has no date, but is indorsed as above.

† Some words are evidently wanting to complete the sentence.

used him cavalierly. 45 (Somers) complains, but adds they had no other to trust, for 119 (Leven), whom they incline to, is quite out of favour with them: he smelt a rat, and would not meddle. 45 (Somers) and 37 (the Whigs) have, within these three weeks, disposed of 77 (the Union); and Queensberry, too, who one would think is in earnest for 76 (the Union), but is ill used by 34 (the Lord Treasurer). 41 (Nottingham), 141 (Rochester), and 139 (Haverham) are resolved, (which you may depend on,) <sup>on</sup> <sup>to</sup> not to <sup>nqqnrf</sup> oppose 76 (the Union), but to catch <sup>dbudg</sup> 57 (the Court). I promise to 206 (Annandale) to write to you and others of him. It's his misfortune that it's like he will not be believed to have acted so stedy a part as he has done; but before I write of him, I must tell you that Annandale at first would be either Chancellor or Secretary, but Ormiston, in his absence, proposed the Guards, without his knowledge, as he says, but that he would not disown him; but upon his being refused them, he is said, in discourse, to have threatened Queensberry with the Plot; upon which Queensberry came to him, and offer'd him, under his hand, with all the oaths imaginable, that he was neither against his having the Guards, nor any other thing, which he was ready to declare to 57 (the Court) before him. This being told to 37 (the Whigs), they, as they say, lay'd all home to 35 (the Lord Treasurer), and have left the matter at his door; upon which he came to him, and offer'd him what salary he pleased, till he should be provided for, assuring him that no man was more his friend than he; upon which he told him what is above; the other said 112 (Queensberry) did indeed talk so in general, but that he would not tell him what he said, when they came to particulars. At parting, he spoke to him of transmitting his letters, or coppys; the other denied it, and that he had not shown them to 143 (Nairn), but only to his good friends 37 (the Whigs). 208 (Annandale) is now positive, that upon what is past betwixt him and 44 (Sunderland) and some others, 43 (Sunderland), and one more at least, are acting a part. He suspects not 46 (Somers). 207 (Annandale) owes to 148 (Johnstone), that he can put friends upon the true scent of the Plott, and so undoe <sup>ugf qmnuu</sup> 112 (Queensberry), <sup>toenf</sup> which should be made use of, but not so far: it's enough if 112 (Queensberry) can be made wise. 147 (Johnstone) has a new opportunity of knowing a great deal, but must hear from 121 (Carstairs) to make the best of it.

Farewell.

I have not heard from you this three months. Let me know if this comes to your hand.

CLVIII. TO THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

I'M heartily glad to hear of your Lordship's safe arrivall. Had I known I would have met you on the road, and am forrie that my trading and other bufiness cannot now allow me to wait on your Lordship to discourse measures for the ensuing Parliament. No doubt your Lordship must know a great dale, which, together with the generous pairt you have acted, and whereof honest men are well assured to their great satisfaction—these, I say, must certainlie have weight to determine them how to act; and am confident your Lordship will think it reasonable that at least they do not conclude themselves till they meet; since I shall not. And am, &c.

Mellerstaines, September 9th, 1706.

CLIX. FROM THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

SIR,

I HAD your's yesterday, and shall be mightie glad to see you soe soon as your affaires will allow. What I know either off men or measures you shall know withoutt annie reserve; and when you know all, I hope you will be satisfied with the part I have acted since I saw you. I have my end, iff what I have done, and shall doe, shall be satisfying to honest men; and I wishe alwayes to be found with them who are for the true Protestant interest and the good off there nation. There is no man living I can soe cheerfullie enter into measures with as with yourselfe, and those you have been engaged with, for I have ever thoght bothe our principle and interest ledd us the same way. I have been heare ever since I came home, and designe to continue heare till the Parliament meett, where I shall be glad to see you; and I doe assure you, you shall ever finde me your true frinde and humble servant,

ANNANDALE.

Craigiehall, 13th off September, [1706].



## CLX. FROM THE EARL OF ROXBURGH.

It's best to tell you in the beginning that I make use of the new cypher ; next to tell you all my news.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been here since Saturday last till this afternoon, but 242 (Tweeddale) is far from being at a point ; so it will be necessary for us to be at Edinburgh two or three days before the Parliament sit down. The Commissioner was at Dunbar all last night, but no compliments passed betwixt him and this house. 253 (Belhaven) is like a madman, roaring against 58 (the Union), and telling without ceremony that 221 (Duke Hamilton) swears he'll rebel. 245 (Montrose), 246 (Haddington), and 259 (Glasgow) were one afternoon with 243 (Roxburgh), where Drumelzier having dined, invited us all to dine with him the next day. 245 (Montrose) was plainer than usual ; that is, so as to make one guess what he inclines to, but said nothing that looked like being determined, save that matters were now come to that pass that things were to be minded, and not persons. He spoke too of the uncertainty of 24's (the Court's) being in earnest, which was more than ever past betwixt him and me before. He laughed at 222 (Duke Hamilton) and 228 (Atholl), and said 230 (Mar) and 234 (Loudoun) had communicated nothing to him. In all this you see 239 (Ormiston), as to whom I shall say nothing, since one must make the best of an ill bargain. Now, as to the grand affair, there is no time to be lost ; but it is not possible for me to leave this place this week, but shall be at Leith on Monday by twelve o'clock, in order to go to Leslie, where I hope you resolve to be, and I do not think it were amiss you were at Edinburgh a day before, since you may see, and not see, whom you please. However, in case your affairs cannot allow you to be at Edinburgh so soon, let me know by the bearer, and I'll meet you on Saturday or Sunday, anywhere about half way betwixt us, being very uneasy about this affair. Yet rather than set up 240 (Ormiston), by letting him have the credit of bringing in 48 (the New Party), I would rather choose to give him the slip, with his three friends, 245 (Montrose), 246 (Haddington), and 259 (Glasgow), by sending an express to 128 (Whar-ton). It's true that this looks like a risque, but I see no risque in it, but what is likewise in the other way, except that it is to embark so far as

not to leave room to retire, which I suppose we'll have no scruple in, since it is now or never. Besides, the other way says as much, tho' not to fo good purpose.

Adieu.

My humble service to all at home.

September the 19th, 1706.

CLXI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*September 21st, [1706.]*

I HAVE no addressees. 225 (Duke Queensberry), till two days before he left this, railed at 15 (the Lord Treasurer); said he was not for 58 (the Union), &c. but at last 102 (a sum of money) quieted him. I believe 103 (the sum of money) is ten thousand pounds; the thing itself is no secret. 16 (The Lord Treasurer) told 273 (Johnstone) that 103 (money) was advanced to 89 (the Scottish Ministers) upon 38 (Scotland's) revenue to pay 38 (Scotland's) debts, particularly to 241 (Tweeddale). Your friend asked, Why not 243 (Roxburgh)? He say'd he knew nothing of it. And why not 273 (Johnstone)? He laugh't, and bid him do for himself. He talked much 98 (for the Union); said positively 21 (the English Parliament) would be for him [it,] and if 39 (the Scottish Parliament) was not, they must try whose heads were hardest. I hear the Duke of Marlborough has writ a letter to Mr. Johnstone, pressing him earnestly to be for the Union; and he says he would have written to my Lord Roxburgh and others, to the same purpose, but that little can be say'd in the compass of a letter. This has pleased Mr. Johnstone, for the letter is highly civil, and has convinced him that they are now in earnest, considering the money they have given, and the sending over of Argyle; but I laugh't at him, and put him in mind that now, after many stops, they have past the grant of the reversion of his brother's lease, by which he loses, of principle and interest, above three thousand pound, which my Lord Treasurer knows, and might have saved it to him, without costing the Queen a farthing. The truth is, if the Union misgive it will fall heavily somewhere, for both the English and the Scotch, before they parted, were pretty open in their discourse that no Union

was intended; and the letters from Edinburgh, since their coming home, bear that they have declared themselves so there. Now tho' this may proceed from their discontents upon their disappointments in their pretensions, particularly as to 256 (Annandale); however, his discourses to the greatest men in this nation has done a great deal of hurt. 31 (The Whig Lords) too, rail against your 68 (Commissioners of the Union) for having betrayed to 19 (the Lord Treasurer) what passed between them; they suspect most 240 (Ormiston). 20 (The Lord Treasurer) owns that he never knew so much of 32 (the Whig Lords) disposition with respect to himself, as he has done since 67 (the Treaty). Tell 255 (Annandale) that 17 (the Lord Treasurer) charges in discourse 195 (Nairn) with the matter of his letters. Your friend has been 99 (for an Union) all his life; but he owns, no 40 (Scotch Parliament) at first dash is a leap in the dark; and he should be uneasy were he of 39 (the Scotch Parliament); and 35 (the Tories) here being 99 (for the Union) frightens him. 48 (The New Party) has a hard game to act, and possibly the less they act the better. To be 101 (against an Union) will look like humour and contradicting themselves; and to be 99 (for an Union), if 38 (Scotland) and 24 (the Court) be 101 (against an Union), will be to lessen themselves to no purpose.

Farewell.

## CLXII. FROM THE SAME.

*October 5th, [1706].*

I HAVE had two from your friend. I writt to you fully two weeks agoe, by the Doctor, and I writt fully yesterday to your friend, by Somerville the tailor. Pray make him enquire for it. 275 (Johnstone) desires that his opinion may be kept secret, to witt, that he is rather for 64 (Limitations) than 65 (an incorporating Union); that is, 64 (Limitations) at present, and 65 (Union) in time, and by degrees; for all this will be misunderstood. He doubts any thing is to be done at present with 32 (the Whig Lords); however, he resolves to try whenever they come to town; and therefore continue to write, and fail not to send addressees both for yourself and your friend.

Farewell.

## CLXIII. FROM THE SAME.

*October 7th, [1706].*

YOU and your friend ought to have had three or four of mine with the receipt of his of the 22d, and next post, but no answer nor addresses. I have tried proper instruments, but there is no room at present, for 31 (the Whig Lords) are cock-a-hoop. 58 (The Union), they say, shall do, must do, and will do; and tho' they seem to yield that much depends on 47 (the New Party), they seem not concerned to be at any pains about them; but 32 (the Whig Lords) changes every week. 24 (The Court) rather believes that 48 (the New Party) and 59 (the Union) are not friends. But, in a word, 32 (the Whig Lords) are in a bargain with 221 (Duke Hamilton), and whatever it be, it seems to be concluded; for 129 (Sunderland) has let out that 224 (Duke Hamilton), with all his faults, must and shall be a great man: this he said two months ago, but now repeats it, and affirms they have him, but only hopes they have him for 60 (the Union). 190 (Lord Orkney) owns there is a negotiation, and suspects a bargain, but pretends not to know particulars: but Ma<sup>Ocuqp</sup>son or 215, (which ad,) owns a great secret, but which he says he must not yet tell; says, that the Court's case is near a cankergrin (cankering?). What he means by that I can scarcely guess. You may guess better both of that and many other things, by the working you'll observe among you. Fail not to give me your observations. It's let out here that Argyle asked now the Guards for Lowthian, and his regiment for his brother, the pay of Major-General, (for he has only the name,) the Castle of Edinburgh, and command of the Forces, 1,000 pound a year quit rents here, that is, £1,500 to support the charge of Earle of Greenwich; and is very angry with the answer he got, that nothing of that nature could be done till after the Parliament, upon which he goes down in the manner he does, and many say it is uncertain what part he'll act. 32 (The Whig Lords) say, half-a-crown will carry him. The Duke,\* they say, told him in Flanders, that he must serve the Queen in her way, or in no way. 272 (Johnstone) desires particularly to know 267 (Baillie's) and others opinion, if upon the observations they can make in 39 (the Scottish Parliament),

\* The Duke of Marlborough.

they think that 25 (the Court) is changed, and be really friends with 60 (the Union), or 63 (the Succession); for it's certain they were very lately enemies. The manangement with 273 (Johnstone) makes a noise, for he has made no secret of it, and the rather that to break his credit here, 17 (the Lord Treasurer) and others have given to understand, as in great confidence, that he had a considerable pension from them, which possibly is his own fault that he has not, for he never asked it. However, these are mean, pitifull arts, and shall not be without a return. If matters linger in 40 (the Scottish Parliament), he shall again feel the pulse of 32 (the Whig Lords).

Farewell.

#### CLXIV. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

THE Doctor got not your last. The Old Partie have it that Marlborough had wrote to Johnstone for the Union, and that Johnstone had so advised the New Partie. Whether they have got this by your's intercepted, or some way else, you can best judge. The New Partie cannot rule themselves by the Court or countrey's inclinations, for they cannot be certainlie known, and the latter so unstable, that no state can be made upon it, and yet it's probable the majority may be for the Union; but should both be against it, the New Partie would lessen themselves more by opposing than by going into it; for by the former they would divide, and Roxburgh, and one or two more, be left to themselves. With Duke Hamilton they cannot joyn, and the part he acts at present is not to be understood. In short, the New Partie must keep together, tho' in things that would not be their choice; but the Union is what they reckon can onlie settle Scotland, and can never be concluded but now, when the Old Partie must appear for it, outwardlie at least. From this, and Malborough's letter, Johnstone has a fair occasion of making himself be thought the instrument of bringing over the New Partie, for their actions will be without concert with the present Ministrie. Belhaven is none of us, and yet I am apt to believe that the Union may carrie, for the Tories are not at one among themselves, nor have they, so far as I can learn, concerted measures for defeating it. Annandale is uneasy, but perhaps may be got managed.

October 8th, 1706.

## CLXV. TO THE SAME.

ROXBURGH got your's of the 4th. Your last was of the 5th—mine of the 8th. Since, the Parliament has been employed in discussing of grounds that were offered to postpone the consideration of the Treaty, as that of a National Fast for direction, with some others of less moment, which, after debate, came to be moved, for that both sides were shy to venture a vote; but this day a motion having been made by Belhaven, and seconded by Duke Hamilton and others, for a week's delay, after a long debate the question was put, Delay, or Proceed? Delay 52; Proceed 116. This majority was by the New Partie's joining, who on this occasion declared themselves, and wanted none of their number, but Belhaven. Had the New Partie gone the other way, the Treaty had been defeat; but now I verily believe, if things take not an odd turn, that it will be concluded, even tho' it be certain that many of the Old Partie give just ground to believe that they are not for it, for they are at little or no pains to persuade others to it. Johnstone would make use of the New Partie's appearing with the Whigs and others, as he sees most for his and our interest. There is now a vacancie in the Session. The New Partie have agreed to use their interest for a delay till the Parliament is over, and that it be not filled by the present Ministrie. Roxburgh has wrote about it to the Treasurer, and in favour of Mr. Wedderburn, for whom I doubt not you'll use your interest; and the Whigs would be made understand that the Old Partie's having the disposal of it will put the justice of the nation in the hands of one set, which must both disgust the New Partie and the whole nation.

October 15th, 1706.

## CLXVI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, October 19th, [1706].*

I WROTE a line to you last post, and cannot yet write what I have to say. I have had none since your's of the 8th. 129 (Sunderland) says, that 221 (Duke Hamilton) has broke to them, but that now they hope to have 228

(Atholl): they would have any body rather than 47 (the New Party): the reason is obvious. However, goe on but slowly; and 272 (Johnstone) is fo doubtfull of consequences, that he cannot venture upon them but with clean hands; for if they should prove bad, and that he could accuse himself that he had been selfish in the matter, 273 (Johnstone) would never forgive him. However he is resolved to give 31 (the Whig Lords) fair opportunities.

Farewell.

CLXVII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, October 22d, [1706], Morning.*

I HAVE your's and 241's (Tweeddale's) of the 15th. I perceive they have your friend's to the Doctor of the 7th, which he says was full. Therefore change the alphabet, and put the second letter in the second row in the place of the first in that row, and the third in place of the second, and so on, as I will do now, and fill your words with figures, all which, whatever they be, shall be nulls, unless in the beginning of a word; and give more addresses, for they open all frequent letters, and stop them if they have cyphers. Direct to me sometimes as last year, particularly to the address near St. James's Square.

It's thought here, that 20 (the Lord Treasurer), tho the same in his heart, for 180 (Harley), who knows it, is the same, or 101 (against the Union), is so apprehensive of a miscarriage being imputed to him, that he is 99 (for the Union); but you know this is to be, and not to be. I can assure you he has done his best to make 275 (Johnstone) 100 (against the Union), which falls pretty hard upon him; but your friend wrote to you to make your observations where you are on that subject, and send him them up.

197 (Argyll) will be 98 (for the Union), in appearance, but that is all. 270 (The Lord Advocate) is still 100 (against the Union), and dissembles it not to his friends here. 41 (The Jacobites) say, that 50 (the Dutch) have trusted him with 102 (a sum of money), and 42 (the Jacobites) have still good hopes. A friend of 243's (Roxburgh's), come from beyond sea, owns

50's (the Dutch's) <sup>phgomqk</sup>medling to me. 274 (Johnstone) <sup>uhxudfw</sup>retracts: he fees <sup>qmw-</sup>dif-  
<sup>sdxfl</sup>patch is neccessary, for there is a new working since 48's (the New Party's) <sup>kuhdx</sup>  
 112 (discovery). 227 (The Duke of Queensberry) had written for a great  
<sup>pdqy</sup>many things to be done as neccessary to 60 (the Union), but now writes that  
<sup>qr3rf5fal0xmrq</sup>there is no occasion for them; so fure he pretends to be.  
<sup>wg6uh</sup>  
<sup>suh50xhqgw</sup>

*At Night.*

20 (The Lord Treafurer) has written to you all three, by 236 (Seafield),  
<sup>xldq37in5w</sup>thanks from 3 (the Queen); and about 276 (Wedderburn), that 225 (the  
<sup>d5eo7dq8fn</sup>Duke of Queensberry) had got a blank, but he had written to him not to  
<sup>qrz7 xr</sup>fill it up. "It's hard, (fayd your friend) that justice should be a property,  
<sup>geoo 8mx ys</sup>as it is; and which is worfe, (added he), it's like to be more so." Is not this  
<sup>my7wx4ffh</sup>plain 101 (against the Union)? As to 32 (the Whig Lords), nothing is  
<sup>d3 su5rs4huxg</sup>to be done just now. 130 (Sunderland) complains that the whole Treaty  
<sup>mxw7 om8nh</sup>was not voted at first dash.

Farewell.

Let me know that you have got this, and other two in one, this post.

## CLXVIII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

THE Chancellor, at first federunt after the mobb, acquainted the House that the Council had brought troops into the town for securing the peace; whereupon the Advocate offered a motion in write, that the Committee should have thanks, and that the Parliament should recommend to them the continuance of their care. This occasioned a long and hot debate, upon the foot of it's being a force on the Parliament; and before voting, Erroll gave in a protest for saving his own and the Parliament's privileges, which was adhered to by Duke Hamilton and about fifty more; but the motion was carried by a majority of fifty-three. It's said that those against it did manage the debate in such a manner as gave umbrage to not a few. The Duke appears now above-board; has againe set up Steel's meeting. There is paines taken by the Tories to procure addressees from all places against the Union. At bottom it's fetting the Succession in such a manner as cuts off



their hopes. That troubles them ; and it's given out the Succession, simply, or with Limitations, in exclusion of the Union, will be their last effort ; and if neither of these succeed, that a bold stroke will be ventured. Many of the Presbyterian ministers are against the Union, and acting such a part as they did in the late troubles ; attempting to advise and interpose by the Commission of the Kirk in matters that belong not to them, and to raise objections against the Union from the Covenant, &c. Wyllie leads this squadron. The Old Partie gave out at first that not one iota of the Articles were to be altered, which did hurt ; now they have changed their note, for what reason I know not. He is thought to be in earnest, but some complain that business is foreshewed, and that all those whom they formerly managed are not for the Union. The Treasurer's letters are bare and lame, which makes what I formerly pressed the more necessary to the New Partie ; and if he is not for the Union, the less he be meddled with the better, for we can expect nothing by him, and it may give umbrage to others. The Scots Ministry, I hear, have resolved that the Parliament shall meet daily. Annandale is quite off us, and is managed by Kincardine. Thomas Bruce acts a part here against the Union, by whose direction I know not.

October 29th, 1706.

#### CLXIX. TO THE SAME.

My last was of the 29th ; your's of the 22d October. On Wednesday last it was moved, That since the House had gone through the Articles, for information, that they should return to reconsider them, in order to voting. This was debated all that day, [and] Friday and Saturday thereafter, till towards evening it was carried that the first Article should be first considered, but with this proviso, that it should take no effect unless the other Articles were found satisfactory, and that the security of the Church should come next under consideration, before anything else. There were several motions made in opposition to this,—as consulting of constituents, and such like ; at last, that the Church should be first under consideration was fixed on as an opposite state of a vote, and was indeed the most plausible they could have pitched on ; for which should be the state of the question carried by

thirty-fix only; the approving of it, by about fifty. It was then moved, That the first Article should be spoke to. Much was said against it with great heat, especially when it was proposed to vote it before pairing. At last, of consent, the debate was adjourned till next federunt, when it was renewed and continued with great disorder and confusion; and when the House were upon voting, Approve or Not, Annandale made a long speech against it, and did offer two resolves; the one importing that whereas it was evident this Union could not be concluded without disorder in the country, and of itself was inconsistent with our sovereignty, claim of right, and constitution, that therefore the House did resolve they would enter to ane Union in Succession, War, and Trade, with the reservation of their constitution: the other was for the Succession with Limitations, either of which he said the House might chuse. These were made a handle for a delay, but none seconded him on the subject-matter, save Belhaven. At last, after much struggle, the first Article was approved by a majority of 32: Yeas, 115; Noes, 83. Before voting, Athol gave in a protest. The vote was carried by the New Partie, for severall of the Old Partie were absent, and others of them against it, which makes some jealous. The Union has lost ground, and is fair to be thrown out before the conclusion of the Articles, for many of the Old Partie want courage, and I cannot say but some of them are in danger, and the country is stirred up against it partly by the Jacobites, and partly by the Presbeterian ministers. Already there have been severall addresses presented against it, and will be many more. The Church is now upon framing one, for they alledge it is inconsistent with the Covenant to be united in one Parliament where Bishops sit. They are not to be diverted from this, and it will influence a great many weak people. In short, I'm affrayed this nation will run into blood, whether the Union or Succession be settled; for the aversion is as great in many to the one as to the other; but better now than when there shall be no government. Jerviswood has got such a discovery, as convinces him there is a plot on foot, not without a mixture of design'd villainies, but he cannot enlarge. Belhaven last day, in a long speech, did reflect on the New Partie, but was pay'd in his own coin by Roxburgh.

November 5th, 1706.

## CLXX. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, November 12th, [1706.]*

I HAVE your's of the 29th and 5th, and have written this night to 243 (Roxburgh), tell him. Nothing's to be done juſt now with 31 (the Whig Lords). 48 (the New Party), as I forſaw, have now neither them, nor 25 (the Court), nor 38 (Scotland). Befides, no man's to be forced to goe to heaven, much leſs to be happy on earth; and forcing one's country is like forcing one's father and mother. I would not have you run your head againſt a wall. When madmen cannot be ſhut up, it's better to let them alone. I wiſh you could make room for 61 (the Succeſſion), which, with the Limitations, will force a Union in time, without any riſk; but I apprehend that oppoſition hath got too much head. I did not ſee 20 (the Lord Treafurer) in five months, till 48's (the New Party's) affairs made me ſee him. *Ex ungue leonem.* Yeſterday 15 (the Lord Treafurer) told 153 (Sarum) that 255 (Annandale) had ſent an expreſſe hither, who went ten miles weſt from this, but they could not trace him further; that is juſt to 272 (Johnſtone's) houſe. Pray tell this by way of friendſhip to 256 (Annandale), and obſerve him; for if true he'll be ſtruck with it. 213 (Tom Bruce) is an eſtabliſh'd agent for 41 (the Jacobites), and I fear may have dipt 256 (Annandale). I told you that 270 (the Lord Advocate) is 100 (againſt the Union): he difſembles it not in his letters to this place, and if 42 (the Jacobites) are to be believed, he's imploy'd by 50 (the Dutch). 16 (The Lord Treafurer) and 31 (the Whig Lords) having concerted matters as to their own Parliament, ſeem more one than ever. I told you that 198 (Harley) is certainly 101 (againſt the Union): I cannot be deceived in that. Peterborough is out of all. All thoughts of peace for this year are over. King Auguſtus and the King of Sweeds have made a peace. 156 (Sarum's Lady), who is in high favour and great ſecrets, could not t'other day abſtain from reflections, when 153 (Sarum) told how much 4 (the Queen) praiſed 24 (Roxburgh). Pray write, for I'm in pain about you all.

## CLXXI. FROM THE SAME.

*London, November 23d, [1706.]*

MY last to you and your friend were both on the 12th. The floods kept me a week in the country, but I shall now be here all winter. I have your's of the 14th and 16th. I have in vain endeavoured to see our great men these three days, but shall before my next. The discourse here is, that orders are sent down to the Ministry to despatch the business of the Union one way or other, and to assure them that there shall be troops at hand on the Borders and in Ireland, and from Flanders too, if they need them; and it's say'd ships of war too are order'd to your coasts. If all this will not put spirit in your Ministry, there is no help for it. Pray let me know if 241 (Tweeddale) has got his money. 267 (Baillie) is absolutely in the right to refuse the offers made him, for the reason he gives. 28 (The Whigs) and 31 (the Whig Lords) speak of 243 (Roxburgh) much better than they did. 275 (Johnstone) has told his doubts only to 283 (Baillie) and 244 (Roxburgh); so why the lady you name talks as she does, he knows not. I think nothing of the addresses from the country, nor that Presbyterians, who think the possession of the churches in the cause of God, should be against the Union; for even Churchmen here say they would not be for it, were they Presbyterians; at least they say they would have off the Sacramental Test. But it's strange that the ministers should have changed their minds, so as they have done, and that the Convention of the Burrows should be against it: there must be an underhand working. I have told 186 (Ridpath) that 187 (Ridpath) would get the pillory at last, but he's irreconcilable to 65 (an Incorporating Union): both he and 189 (Hedges) would give their lives to hinder it. I'm daily more and more confirm'd in my doubts both of 27 (the Court) and 32 (the Whig Lords); nay, I am assured from one of the last, that however they talk'd, they reckon 65 (an Incorporating Union) attended with insuperable difficulties. What answers 225 (Queensberry) will receive I do not yet know, but I apprehend [they] will not be such as will satisfy. I hear 31 (the Whig Lords) praise much 244 (Roxburgh) for his refusing to dine with 227 (Queensberry), of which I know nothing. Neither 24 (the Court) nor 32 (the Whig Lords), whatever they give out, seem to expect 60 (an Union). 19 (The Lord Treasurer) makes

great use of 243's (Roxburgh's) letters; if they be such as he makes them, they are very different from those to me.

## CLXXII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, November 26th, [1706.]*

I WROTE last post, and had then your's of the 14th and 16th, and now have your's of the 19th. I see the time of 61 (the Succession) is past, and I believe that of 58 (an Union) not yet come. The artifices of 17 (the Lord Treasurer) are too strong for all 273 (Johnstone) can do, or 48 (the New Party) either. It's 19 (the Lord Treasurer), I now find, that has made 47 (the New Party) all along pafs for 41 (Jacobites), and 32 (the Whig Lords) have been the dupes, as they are still, for nothing can undeceive them. 121 (Somers) said to-day that there was no trusting 244 (Roxburgh), &c. ; they were acting a part, &c. ; and yet 122 (Somers) is sincere, and has no hopes of 60 (an Union), which he says will undo 124 (Somers), &c. 221 (Duke Hamilton) writes that the Ministry must follow their instructions, and they do no more. It is, he says, the *Squadron* that drives. 225 (The Duke of Queensberry) writes that he cannot help the loss of time, nor such adjournments,—the *Squadron* will have it so : they pretend, says he, that the nation must not be surprized nor tricked. This last is from 123 (Somers) ; what's before, I have seen the letter. Pray answer me the story about 256 (Annandale).

39 (The Scottish Parliament) must end 67 (the Treaty) without changes, but 95 (addresses the Queen) as much as they please. I am told this is all ; so you must make your best of it. It's strange, if the *Squadron* be so zealous as they appear, that they do not bring addresses to the Parliament from their countries for the Union.

Farewell.

## CLXXIII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, November 28th, [1706.]*

I WRITE every post. Your last was of the 19th. Such of 31 (the Whig Lords) as are truly 98 (for the Union), say 19 (the Lord Treasurer) is 100 (against the Union), and are underhand very angry ; however, at the same

time give out that 45 (the New Party) is in a bargain with 20 (the Lord Treafurer), and are to be 22 (House of Lords)\* in cafe of 58 (an Union), or fay they will prove 100 (againft the Union); for 45 (the Old Party) writes, that is, I take it 225 (Queenberry), that 48 (the New Party) are the caufe of all the adjournments. Pray give me a plain anfwer to this. In cafe of 58 (the Union,) to counteract 47 (the New Party), there is a defign a-working to fix, by a preliminary law, the number of 22 (the Englifh Parliament). In fhort, tho' you write nothing that is defponding, all the prognofticks here are 101 (againft the Union). 129 (Sunderland) is to be now 189 (Hedges†); and 28 (the Whigs), even thofe of them that were <sup>prwx</sup> moft 99 (for the Union), feem now unconcern'd. Then it's owned, in grofs, that 48 (the New Party) have broke all meafures, and 21's (the Englifh Parliament's) delays admits of no other conftruftion. 208 (The Scotch) here are almoft all 100 (againft the Union). 195 (Nairn) gives the worft fide of things. 45 (The Old Party) write they cannot truft 56 (Standing Armies). 275 (Johnftone) has more <sup>zduqmkkw</sup> warnings than ever. 189 (Hedges) has advifed 228 (Atholl) <sup>ygm8r7oh3yoh3q2fh</sup> violence. You may depend on this, and that 180 (Harley) is 101 (againft the Union). There is a flying packet come yesternight with the news of your paffing the fifth Article. There are anfwers fent down to the objections which your Miniftry reckon'd the moft fubftantial. 221 (Queenberry) feems to be much in earneft, but cannot bear, in cafe matters do, that others fhould bear the name.

## CLXXIV. FROM THE SAME.

*December 5th, 1706.*

YOUR laft was of the 19th, and mine of the 28th; fince which people here hope better for the Union, and there appears a greater concern for it. There has been <sup>wrph</sup> fome <sup>zdupxl</sup> warmth about it. None are fo 101 (againft the Union) as to be willing to take the load of the mifcarriage upon them. I forgot to write to you of Duke Hamilton's letter to my Lord Treafurer, which had a vigorous anfwer about ten days agoe, the fubftance of which,

\* That is, made British Peers.

† That is, appointed Secretary of State, in place of Sir Charles Hedges.

as I'm told, was, that her Majesty was forry there was such a perverse spirit in some, in opposition to what was so much for the interest of both kingdoms; that she was resolved to leave nothing on her part undone, &c.; that she hoped none of those bad consequences which the Duke apprehended would ensue, but if they were to happen, she would rather they did so in her time, since God had put in her hands the proper remedies, &c. Your friend desires me to put you in mind that two letters were written to you in the beginning of the Session; one to desire you not to make haste, and the other the next post to make haste. He desires to know if you had both these, or only one of them, and which of them.

Farewell.

CLXXV. FROM THE SAME.

*December 7th*, [1]706.

I WROTE last post, and have your's of the 30th. I'm glad to find you so full of hopes, which, with better reasons here, makes me begin to believe the Union; for hitherto, I own, I rather wished it than expected it, and I still see how it may fail. You have not time to answer particulars in my letters, as about 241\* (Tweedale's) money and 255's (Annandale's) expresse. Pray do it. 25 (The Court) yields, I think, but hates 47 (the New Party), and there's every day a new scene of artifice; now 48 (the New Party) were tricking, being indeed 101 (against the Union), but are so far dip'd, that 242 (Roxburgh) and others cannot retreat; upon which 178 (Harley) says that 274 (Johnstone), who is obstinately 100 (against the Union), has broke with 244 (Roxburgh). Pray get 243 (Roxburgh), without taking notice of this, (for it must not be known,) to write the truth in a letter which may be discreetly shown. Some men stick at nothing; even 143 (Poulett) asking me seriously if 47 (the New Party) would insist, was the most surpris'd in the world when I told him they would; and 25 (the Court) make even him doubt of 274's (Johnstone's) being 98 (for the Union), and of his being in any terms of friendship or correspondence with 244 (Roxburgh). The nearer 58 (the Union) comes, 243 (Roxburgh) and others will be personally

\* This in the original is decyphered *Court's*, having obviously been read 24's instead of 241.

<sup>kuhdxhu gdqkhu</sup>  
in greater danger. I ſpeak not without book, but ſome things muſt be left to meeting.

The Lower Houſe of the Convocation is become wife and dutifull at laſt, and have declared the Church in a flouriſhing eſtate and no danger, *nemine contradicente*. Thus, in effect, Church, Lords, and Commons, as well as her Majeſty, have declared for the Union.

Your Miniſtry, laſt flying packet, wrote that the Prince of Wales, with 200 officers, was expected in the Highlands.

## CLXXVI. FROM THE SAME.

*December 10th, [1706.]*

YOUR laſt was of the 19th and 30th, and mine of the 7th. The Union, it ſeems now, will goe faſt on by what you write and what you do; and the Dukes write as giving up the cauſe. However upon information from your Miniſtry,\* that the Prince of Wales, &c. is coming, the troops are marching, both here and in Ireland, near you. I wiſh this do not irritate, and raiſe the ferment again which you hope is abating; but others write <sup>eyx rxlhuw zumxh</sup> otherwiſe, and which ſurpriſes me. 122 (Somers), &c., whatever they give out, ſtill doubt of 59 (the Union); and 164 (Nottingham) is poſitive with your friend that it will <sup>qrx gr</sup> not do even with you, and <sup>7bry5 ohww lhuh</sup> leſs here; but this is unintelligible to me, for by all that appears, it will paſs here without oppoſition; but there is ſo much art and diſtruſt here, that I'll give you bare facts to and fro,—make the beſt of them you can.

<sup>qhz pdq</sup> 229 (Atholl) is now to be a new man, ſay his friends. To begin, he ſays <sup>wtlqydgurqb dflg omnh dqkhoow rzhw xlhq</sup> the *Squadron* have acted like angels, and 3 (the Queen) owes to them 58 (the Union), and not to 90 (the Scottiſh Miniſtry); that he knows 272 (Johnſtone) to be an honeſt man, and had always believed him to be ſuch. <sup>lh ldw irukrx zldx</sup> (He has forgot what he ſay'd a few days before, both of him and the reſt.) Add to this what 166 (Nottingham) [ſaid] to 274 (Johnſtone), that there <sup>xlukh phq modqg nqhz qr pruh</sup> are not three men in the iſland whom he knew no more than he does 241

\* Above the word “ Miniſtry,” in the original, are the cyphers 230 xr 130, meaning “ Mar to Sunderland,” theſe being at the time Secretaries of State for Scotland and England.



(Tweeddale), 243 (Roxburgh), and 267 (Baillie), for whom he would have  
 sooner undertaken, that they should neither be warped nor wheedled from their  
 opinions. Your friend told him the plain truth, that 59 (the Union) was  
 their opinion—had always been so—and that they were in no concert with  
 either 88 (the English Ministry), or 90 (the Scottish Ministry), and gave  
 him proofs of this, but which had only this effect, that he believed 48 (the  
 New Party) trusted no more 275 (Johnstone); for the belief of the breach  
 with 274 (Johnstone) is spread: 205 (Dr. Slean) too was made believe it  
 and tells me that his authors, I suppose 154 (the Bishop of Sarum), or 156  
 (his Lady), insinuated that it came from 15 (the Lord Treasurer); but 205  
 (Dr. Slean) says, the cause is his undertaking to 8\* to make 244 (Roxburgh),  
 &c. 98 (for the Union). But 178's (Harley's) is, that he was 100 (against  
 the Union), which he desired to be kept secret at present, but all would ap-  
 pear in time. I say'd enough in my last, that it must be a secret, what 178  
 (Harley) says; but 274 (Johnstone) desired letters from 243 (Roxburgh), and  
 241 (Tweeddale) too, if you please, which, without taking notice of any  
 such report, (if not as spread with you,) may be discreetly shown, and knock  
 it on the head. If I get not such letters, I must conclude 282 (Baillie)  
 conceals something from 272 (Johnstone), and that so much smoke is not  
 without fire. My point here was, first to keep the secret of 47 (the New  
 Party), even to my own prejudice, next to preserve their honour by main-  
 taining that they were in no concert with 87 (the English Ministry). This  
 has brought all the anger upon me; and what other am I to get by it?  
 and pray what has 48 (the New Party) got by being so mouth-bound in  
 that matter? Lord William had had the regiment, &c., had I been seconded,  
 tho' he himself is to blame too. 163 (Rochester), 164 (Nottingham), and  
 167 (Haverham) will be 101 (for the Union), but the body of 41 (Jacobites)  
 seem to be undetermined whether to goe all into it or oppose it. In short,  
 the state of the question is, whether it will goe unanimously, or not at all.  
 The first is the general opinion. Great use is made of 43 (the Presby-

\* This figure signifies the Duke of Marlborough, but in the original it has been decyphered  
 "the Court."

<sup>xlh dggulhwuw</sup> terians) being the addressers, and not 42 (the Jacobites), farther than Angus.  
<sup>dqkyw</sup>  
 (Pray is the fact true?) The inference is obvious, and not minced, that 58  
<sup>mqthuhqfh reymryw pmqfhg</sup>  
 (the Union), when settled, must be maintained by the suppression of Presbytery.  
<sup>whxohg pdmfqtdmqhg wysuhummq suhwehxhub</sup>  
 I wish God punish then not the knavery of their managers in 1704. I'm  
<sup>nqdyhub xlmhu pdqqdkhuw</sup>  
 as much 99 (for the Union) as you can be, but I love to be for any thing  
<sup>bry fdq eh</sup>  
 with open eyes; not to hinder it, but to do it with as much precaution as  
<sup>lmqghurx</sup>  
 the nature of the thing will bear. Farewell.

Let me know that you have got this.

# CLXXVII. FROM THE SAME.

*December 14th, [1706.]*

MY last was of the 10th; and your's of the 5th and 7th, and your  
 friend's of the 5th; but it seems he had not mine of the 26th, for he does  
<sup>eyx rqh dguhwuw xr lmp</sup>  
 not answer what concern'd himself. I have but one address to him, by  
<sup>6zurxhg 8bhd7uw dguhwuw</sup>  
 which I wrote. You may use the last year's addresses. My last was a verie  
<sup>5dqb6ub4 do4o lhu9h</sup>  
 angry letter. Sometimes I wish you all here; at other times I think I  
<sup>M zmxl bry zhd7ubrigi</sup>  
 should be as easy were I with you. 24 (The Court) grows very weary of  
<sup>eywm8qhw5w 7hgg rqh zdb ru rxlhu</sup>  
 the business, and wish for an end, one way or other. 273 (Johnstone) was  
<sup>dorgh eb fldqfh zmxl</sup>  
 yesterday almost an hour alone by chance with 16 (the Treasurer) but not  
 one word past of 38 (Scotland). 275 (Johnstone) was as long with 9 (the  
<sup>d9orqh xdon7hg ryhu</sup>  
 Duke of Marlborough) alone, and talked over 59 (the Union) very freely.  
 272 (Johnstone) told him he had been allways 98 (for the Union); but, for  
<sup>pqp7qbhg</sup>  
 the manner, he would have liked better that of 64 (Limitations), and by  
<sup>ghk3uh4hw ehm5qk 6qrz 7mpsudfxmfdeoh dqb</sup>  
 degrees; but all that being now impracticable, he was for the Union, any  
<sup>zdb7 mx 6fryog eh ldg</sup>  
 way it could be had, and tho' all the consequences of it could not be foreseen,  
 the obvious consequences were for the good of both kingdoms, and nothing  
 more for the glory both of the Queen and her Ministry. As for the  
<sup>remhfxmrq ri kmymqk ys ohkmwodxmyh cru mx mw wdin qr iuhh shrsob</sup>  
 objection of giving up the legislative, for it is said no free people ever did  
<sup>zm7xlryx iruth</sup>  
 it without force, (which is 178's (Harley's) ordinary discourse, I tell you,)

272 (Johnstone) said 6 (Marlborough) knew we had none to give up, for the true state of the matter was, whether 38 (Scotland) should continue subject to an 88 (English Ministry) without trade, or be subject to an 21 (English Parliament) with trade. He said it was the case. "Then," said 8 (Marlborough), "you must own 3's (the Queen's) great goodness in preferring, as it thus appeared she did, the interest of her people to other considerations." 7 (Marlborough) commended 243 (Roxburgh), and said he had a great disposition to like him. 274 (Johnstone) said both 244 (Roxburgh) and others had been used after a manner that should have made them angry and 101 (against the Union); but it was their opinions, and hitherto, in or out, they had kept to their opinions in every thing. I have no more time. 275 (Johnstone) complained mightily of 17 (the Lord Treasurer) as to himself. 272 (Johnstone) had fine words and a good dinner, but I expect mischief. Pray let me know if there be any ground for what Douglass writes of a counter gift to mine. Pray make whom you please in my name speak to 255 (Annandale) about the express. 273 (Johnstone) has now ground to think there was an express, and that it was to 18 (the Treasurer) himself. Some of 32 (the Whig Lords) know the story, and would gladly have this last point fixed. You may rest assured that those 100 (against the Union) here, and with you too, will break it, if they can do it so as to shun the blame of it. 274 (Johnstone) says he has ground to believe that Eliot is set on by 270 (the Lord Advocate), and that both of them have Dutch money. 274 (Johnstone) has an authentick paper in his hands, but dare not venture it by the post. In short, there are two parties, one at St. Germans, and another at Edinburgh, that have a settled regular correspondence, and it seems are at a point, whatever it be; but so it is that 51 (the French) and 25 (the Court) appear mightily pleased.

Farewell.

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## CLXXVIII. FROM THE SAME.

*London, December 24th, [1706.]*

I HAVE both your's, and your friend's of the 17th. I can't bring myself to think that the Union will break upon the 8th Article, tho you fear it ; but I have ever rather thought it would rather break than do, except allmost one week. 24 (The Court), it seems, is willing that 272 (Johnstone) should understand them, but 275 (Johnstone) is possitive to seem not to do it. Some have owned to 275 (Johnstone) that the Union is good for both kingdoms, but not good at present, and may be done with more harmony, and without any bad consequences, at another time. 32 (The Whig Lords) see enough, and apprehend the worst, but they distrust one another ; and indeed there is so much artifice at present, that nobody knows whom to trust, as you'll be convinced when I tell you at meeting how I came to write such angry letters. I began to be undeceived before I had your's and your friend's ; but his came seasonably to undeceive others. Pray desire him to write what he thinks fit, directed to me at my house in town, and signed by him, for the want of that is my friend's objection to the use of this, tho he himself has no doubt about it ; and write yourself too what you please to me at my house, letters to be shewn. 164 (Nottingham) has taken such advantage of 228 (Atholl), and not 241 (Tweeddale's) son's regiment, that as you'll hear that is help'd.

Farewell.

## CLXXIX. FROM THE SAME.

*London, December 31st, [1706.]*

MY last was of the 24th December ; your's of the 21st and 24th, but not that letter which in your last you refer to for particulars. The addressees must be changed. You may, I think, depend on it that the alterations you have hitherto made will not break the Union ; but if you go on altering, it's like your alterations will be altered here, which will make a new Session with you necessary, and in that case no man knows what may happen. I wish you could tell me if you apprehend that a new gift will be asked of the

Bishops' leafes. The Bishop of Salisbury preached this day at the *Te Deum*, and said a great many good things, but spoke too freely, (it will be said,) of one crown'd head to another.

Farewell.

CLXXX. FROM THE SAME.

*January 4th, [1707.]*

YOUR friend is going to the country for a few days, and bids me only tell you that the Whigs are resolv'd to pass the Union here, without making any alterations at all, to shun the necessity of a new Session with you, provided you have been as reasonable in your alterations as you've been hitherto. It's true many of the Commons say this is prescribing to them: why not they make alterations, say they, as well as you; but in all probability this humour will be over-ruled. The Duke of Marlborough is to have five thousand pounds a-year out of the post office by an act to goe with the title. 9 (The Duke of Marlborough) endeavours to have it believed that 32 (the Whig Lords) are turning 100 (against the Union), and indeed some of them talked very oddly, but many of 35 (the Tories) say that 60 (the Union) only can hinder 57 (Standing Armies). One would think that there would be no opposition, and yet 275 (Johnstone) cannot reconcile matters; if not that 27 (the Court) varies.

Farewell.

CLXXXI. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

YOUR last was of the 4th; mine of the 11th. The Articles were considered on Tuesday without any amendment but those formerly mentioned, except a clause added to the 24th, for keeping the Regalia and Records in Scotland. The first was necessary to please the Commons, for that matter goes far with them. Yesterday the Act ratifying got a first reading by a vote; but before it could be got at, the motion for concluding the manner of our representation prior to the Act was renewed, and much insisted on, but rejected. This day a bustle was made upon a petition from the Kirk against a clause in the Act which they were pleased to construct ane homo-

logation of the English Hierarchie, and that which would involve the nation in guilt; yet in effect it was no more than a declaration, that upon England's ratifying the Act past for the security of our Church, any Act to be past there for the security of theirs, and not derogating from or inconsistent with our security within Scotland, should be held as ratified without the necessity of a new ratification in Scotland. This was done to prevent all further voting in the matter, in case England should agree to the Articles as amended. Therefore there was likewise a general clause, declaring that England might extend in their own favours the amendments made in favour of Scotland, as about drawbacks, &c. which should be held as ratified without any further ratification. The Act carried by 41: Yeas, 110; Noes, 69.

January 16th, 1707.

CLXXXII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*January 17th, 1707-6.*

I'm glad to hear that you're better. I have not been well myself. I've had your's of the 7th and 11th. Now that the Union is as good as done with you, we have no doubt of its doing here, and that without so much as one alteration. There has been some warm speeches here amongst the Commons upon the allowing of 900,000 pounds of additional charge beyond the funds, which will make the taxes go near to £7000,000 this year; but the heat went not so far as a vote, or division, and yet it had more root than any opposition to the Union is like to have, unless there be underhand working, which does not yet appear. 31 (The Whig Lords) begin to talk very favourably of 47 (the New Party), and affect to do it of 243 (Roxburgh). 121 (Somers), &c. are now convinced of what 273 (Johnstone) has often said, that without 48 (the New Party) 28 (the Whigs) will not be gainers by 58 (the Union). I hope you'll think of your being a member of the British Parliament. If 275 (Johnstone) could be it, he gladly would for many reasons, some of which concerns 48 (the New Party) as much as himself. 30 (The Whigs) having lately done so much for 16 (the Lord Treasurer), he seems now to be entirely 99 (for the Union). If this be so, no doubt you have observed more heartiness in some men these three weeks last past.

My laſt was the 4th of January. I wrote two about the wine to 243 (Roxburgh), but have had no anfwer.

Farewell.

Nothing does Mrs. Johnſton ſo much good for the pain in her head as palfy water-drops, which are not to be bought even here, ſuch as ſhe has, and ſuch as they ſhould be, and are mighty good for deafneſs. If your phificians approve of it, I'll endeavour to get ſome ſent down in the black box.

#### CLXXXIII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

My laſt was of the 16th. The Houſe having agreed to go upon the re-  
preſentation after the Act ratifying, Marchmont did yeſterday make the  
following motion ;—Reſolved, That the fifteen peers and fortie-five commiſ-  
ſioners for ſhires and burghs who are to be members to the firſt Parliament  
of Great Britaine, for and on the part of Scotland, be choſen of this preſent  
Parliament ; and that the members ſo choſen be the members to the firſt  
Parliament of Britaine, if her Majeſty ſhall declare, before the firſt day of  
May next, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the pre-  
ſent Parliament of England be the members of the firſt Parliament of  
Britaine. It was much oppoſed, and the debate adjourned to this day,  
when it was renewed, and at laſt carried by 20. This was deſigned to have  
been added to the 22d Article, but that ſome feared it might obſtruct  
or poſtponne the concluding of the Union ; therefore, to keep the matter open,  
the claufe mentioned in name of the 7th was added to the Article. The  
motives for and againſt the overture were the ſame ; That a repreſentation  
from this Parliament would better anfwer the ends of the Union than any  
could be got by ane election in the countrey, which, conſidering the preſent  
ferment, might prove moſt lie Torie, if not Jacobite, (for that after the Union  
there is to be no barr upon the electors by oaths), and conſequentlie contri-  
bute to make the Union heavie at firſt, in order to break it. The chief ar-  
guments advanced in the Houſe for it were, That England had continued  
their Parliament ; that if our whole Parliament had been to be incorpo-  
rate, we might have done the ſame, as all agreed, much more what was  
leſs, eſpecially ſeeing that matter was left to be ordered as the Parliament of  
Scotland thought fit :—againſt it, That it was inconſiſtent with our ſtanding

laws, and the 22d Article, as ratified. To the first it was answered, That it was no more so than the restricting our representation to sixteen peers and fortie-five commissioners for shires and burghs, and less than turning the meeting of the Estates to a Parliament, and which had been approved by another Parliament:—to the last, That the seeming inconsistency was taken off by the clause added to the Article, whereby that matter was left entire, to be determined as the Parliament should think fit (this was explained at large); and that the House might as well appoint the representation from this present Parliament, as fix the manner of representation to subsequent Parliaments by joyning and disjoyning of shires and burghs, which would be absolutelie necessary in the present juncture. The seeming inconsistency of the Resolve with the Article was what stumbled some; at least so it was pretended, for Leven and others who had been for the Treaty, were either absent, did not vote, or were against it; among the latter were Cromartie's people. There were others that went along, tho' not verie forwardlie, on pretence it might be made a handle by the Tories for to get the English Parliament dissolved: besides, they knew not how it might be taken above by the Court and Whigs; therefore proposed a delay till advice might be had. This was in private. To which it was said, That a thing might be consented to which the consenters might not think fit to advise; that a delay might endanger the losing it, if the numbers who had been against the Union should come from the countrey and joyn those amongst ourselves who were against the overture: besides, if it were not agreeable above, the Parliament there might reject it. In short, some of the Ministrie were forced to it by the New Partie, particularlie the Chancellor. Mar was for it. This measure the New Party thought necessary both for the Union and themselves; if it is not rightlie understood, the Whigs have done with it.

January 21st, 1707.

N. liq: Leven.

Ab: Roseberrie.

N. 1: Castlestewart.

N. 1: Sorbie.

N. 1: Tillicoutrie.

Ab: Bowhill.

Ab: Dornock.

Ab: Horfeburgh.

N. 1: Pennicook.

Ab: Sir Ro<sup>t</sup>. Forbes.

Mr. Ch. Maitland.



## CLXXXIV. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, January 25th, 1707-6.*

MY last was of the 17th, and your's of the 16th. I had, too, those of 241 (Tweeddale) and 243 (Roxburgh) of the 14th and 16th, the former of which was kept up a post. They should not write under covers. I shall speak as 243 (Roxburgh) desires to 20 (the Lord Treafurer) of his concerns, but my speaking will signifie little. I think 244 (Roxburgh) and yourself should come hither as soon as conveniently you can; otherwise your concerns of all sorts will goe wrong, and if 60 (the Union) take a wrong turn at first, it will not come right in hast; and if nobody come, 225 (Queenf-berry), &c. will get all that is to be given, and do what they please, whereas 31 (the Whig Lords), now that the great job is done, will yield to what is reasonable, if they be well informed, particularly for gaining a majority to their own side. 24 (The Court) is positive that they will make a promotion, and that 243 (Roxburgh) shall be one. They have been told that he will not be less than——\* They answer'd nothing to that. It was not I that told them so. I think your own illness should bring you to goe to the Bath, for it all comes from your stomack, which is the part that the Bath waters certainly help; and I am still for your bringing your daughter hither, if you be not for marrying her quickly, which usually makes both a sickly wife and sickly children. I believe my Lord William's regiment will come to nothing, and the other new levies here, the Dutch are so pressing to have the Saxon troops taken into pay; and King Charles writes that they can raise two or three regiments in Spain for the charge of one from England.

Farewell.

## CLXXXV. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

I HAVE your's of the 17th and 25th. Since my last of the 21st, the House has been upon the representation, and agreed that the 16 Peers should be named by an open election; of the 45 Commoners, the Barons have got 30, and the Burrows 15. This was by paction between the two Estates, upon

\* *Sic in orig.*—the blank should probably be supplied *Duke*.

promise of mutual concurrence to exclude noblemen's eldest sons from representing either. Accordingly an overture was given in about the division, with a clause of exclusion, but that of the numbers having been first voted, many of the Burrows failed; and, upon a question, the exclusion was rejected. Separating the overture upon the question lost it, and three members at least, the Barons might have had by stipulation with the Peers.

You may remember that in mine of the 11th, I told you of a motion had been made upon the debate about the protests, and wherein the House acquiesced. Jerviswood did it to keep those against the Union from leaving the House, which they would have then done if the question had been put, whereby the New Party would have been at the mercy of the Old as to their share of the representation, which was then designed to be of this Parliament. Since concluding the Union, the Ministers have not dealt by the New Party as formerly, for, without acquainting them, an Act anent the representation was given in, in terms which seem to make a summons or writ necessary even before the election by the Parliament, and if not explained will put off the election till after commencement of the Union, and consequently give a go-by both to the former vote, and to the New Party; for if the election proceeds now, Barons and Burrows they cannot get, (Peers they may,) without the New Party, unless they choose of those who have been against the Union, which perhaps they would not venture on at present. Therefore, I hear it is designed to throw off the election till September, when those now of the Parliament shall be appointed to meet by separate Estates for choosing; betwixt and which, ways and means more plausible, may be found to exclude the New Party, for it is said that Duke Hamilton and Queensberry met frequently together of late; that Argyle boasts the New Party shall not be chosen; and that he will expose them at Court.

On Wednesday Argyle gave in a resolve for an allowance to the Treasurers of £1000 to each nobleman, and £500 to each of the rest, payable out of the equivalent after the African Company, and *pari passu* with the other debts. The House did not then conclude any thing upon it; but yesterday, after debate upon a question, Approve, or Alter? the first carried by a great majority; for they who were against the Union did not vote, but severally of them spoke favourably of it, and [none] opposed but the *Squadron*, and Justice-Clerk who said, verie frankly, he could not be for payment out of the equivalent, and that £300 would reimburse his charges.

The arguments againſt it were, That it was irregularlie tabled in the middle of ane A&t to which it had no relation; that the quota was too high; that the equivalent ſeemed already appropriat to other uſes; that the creditors upon it had a *jus quæſitum* by the A&t, the which could not be taken from them. Therefore, Jerviſwood propoſed, that a Nobleman ſhould have £500, a Baron £300, and a Burrow £200, which was more than was given formerlie on ſuch occaſions, and was what was uſually given to ſubjects of the like quality when called up by their Sovereign; that if this were not acceptable, and becauſe ſome were inſiſting for ane allowance to the Commiſſioners of the former Treaty, he likewiſe propoſed that £1000 ſhould be given to each Nobleman who had been on both, and £500 to thoſe under that degree, with a proportionall allowance to thoſe who had been on the one onlie; but none of them were received. Therefore, after voting the reſolve, there was an allowance given of £500, £300, and £200 to the Lords, Barons, and Burrows, who had been Commiſſioners in the former Treaty. The New Partie knew nothing of the motion till it was made in the Houſe. The Miniſtrie lay it at Argile's door, and denie their knowledge of the quota and timing of it; and indeed he does ride them. However, I hear it was deſigned by ſome, eſpecially Argile, who makes no bones of it, to make a German quarrell. They could not but know the New Partie would not be for the allowance demanded; for nothing could at firſt have ſweetened the Union ſo much as the payment of the nation's juſt debts; but if, by diverting ſo much of the money, the diſbanded officers, whereof many are ſtarving, ſhould get into their heads that they are not to be payed, I know not what conſequences it might have in the preſent ferment. This was the New Partie's chief motive againſt it. Montroſe, and one or two more, went off in this. Jerviſwood always feared the New Partie would be dup'd; therefore inſiſted much that Roxburgh and others ſhould have demanded particular and poſitive aſſurances for their ſhare of the representation, which would not be a third of the whole; the reſt he would have left to the Miniſtrie, but they reſted upon generalls. I ſhall not ſay what the Miniſtrie will doe, but the New Partie are at mercie, and the more that Argile is gone this morning to London: how his giving bad impreſſions may be prevented I know not, for none of us can leave this ſo long as the Parliament ſits, without giving jealouſie to Queensberry, which, in the preſent juncture, would be moſt inconvenient; ſo I pray beſtir yourſelf to

obviate misrepresentation. I have wrote what I hear ; my next may give more light.

February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1707.

CLXXXVI. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*February 4<sup>th</sup>, [1707].*

YOUR last was of the 17<sup>th</sup> ; mine of the 25<sup>th</sup>. 15 (The Lord Treafurer) has been ill. I have not [seen] him, and I am not well myself. The Commons this day have passed the first five Articles without a division ; nay, the heads of the Opposition were absent ; but both there and among the Lords there have been pretty rough speeches. My Lord Scarborough went back to Glencow, and Darien, and the famine, and the failing of the Succession, &c. ; of almost all which he made the same Ministry accountable, and that King William knew nothing of the matter. He seems to take the late Marquis of Tweeddale and this to be the same, and intimated that the Darien Ministry had not acted honestly in the business of the Succession, tho the Ministry here had omitted nothing to make them do it. It's thought the Union here will be got done before the end of the month.

As to what your Lady writes, I like him well enough. It's a pity his father will give him no education ; but I never knew good come of marrying children together ; besides, this Union will make all things new, and you cannot yet judge what support or alliance you'll need, or where these will be to be had ; this gives you none. Besides, I know not what money you'll give down, but I have ground to think a good deal is wanting.

Farewell.

CLXXXVII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

MY last was of the 1<sup>st</sup>. The Act about the representation was concluded yesterday, as your friend wished. The Ministrie were enclined to have put off the election till after commencement of the Union, and did endeavour to persuade the New Partie to come into it. Their secret reasons I know not : they onlie mentioned their willingness to have all of the New Partie chosen ; that if the election were during the session, they should be straitened how to please them, Argile, and other pretenders, some whereof, they said, had

recommendations from above ; that a delay might bring about promotions, which would make more room, and leave them at greater libertie. To which it was answer'd, That the inconveniencies alledged were only personall, and not to be put in the ballance with those that were nationall ; as to the first, the Commiſſioner had it in his power to chooſe whom he pleaſed, and might do therein as he thought good, for the New Partie would not riſque a nationall concern for any intereſt of their own ; as to the other, no man, conſidering the preſent ferment, could foreſee the conſequences of a meeting of the Eſtates after the Union, tho called to meet ſeparateliſe, and at different times, as was projected ; that it might defeat the deſign of a Whig election, for the men might change much in fix or ſeven months ; yea, that it was an equall lay, if there ſhould be any election at all ; at beſt, it would be tumultuary. The Miniſtrie, after adviſing, thought fit to yield, (Leven, as I hear, onlie differing,) that the election ſhould be this ſeſſion ; and ſo it is fixed by the A&C. When they'l proceed to it I know not ; nor what ſhare the New Partie ſhall have, for the Miniſtrie are maſters, and overawed by Argyle, who pretends not onlie to a good ſhare, but to exclude others. He is no friend to the New Partie, and no doubt will aſcribe all to himſelf, and do what he can to undervalue the New Partie at Court and with the Whig Lords ; but without them the Union could not have done, nor this laſt job, the failing whereof might have ruined the Whig Lords, and perhaps the Union itſelf, for tho' the New [Partie] ſhould have a ſmall ſhare in the representation, yet the Miniſtrie will not dare venture on a Torie election at preſent, which perhaps they might have found their intereſt, had it been put off till after the Seſſion. The allowance given the Treaters makes a noiſe in the countrey.

February 6th, 1707.

CLXXXVIII. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*London, February 8th, [1707.]*

I HAVE your's and your friend's of the 1<sup>st</sup>. I hope 38 (Scotland) will get by 59 (the Union), but I never thought 48 (the New Party) would, at leaſt in haſte ; which made me at firſt not againſt 60 (an Union), but againſt 47's (the New Party's) going on with ſo little caution. You had 198 (Argyll) at mercy when he was Commiſſioner, and you knew 272's (John

stone's) opinion then. I'll wait till I hear further from you, and then I'll  
do what I can. I believe all that appears comes from this. Your great  
<sup>rssrwmgk gynhw</sup>opposing Dukes, you may depend on it, will, tho possibly not at first, be  
<sup>wmxmk shhw</sup>made fitting Peers, and possibly at first, for a promotion of 12\* is talkt of,  
and they are positive at 24 (Court) that 244 (Roxburgh) shall be one; and  
they talk of 242 (Tweeddale) too, which will be a paving the way for taking  
in of all sides. I still see nothing you have to do but make an end, and  
<sup>frph ys</sup>come up, for, as I told you, if you were here you have one card still to play ;  
if not, you must submit. <sup>wyepmx</sup>You'll hear of the reflections of Sir John Peckington  
on your Parliament, that you had been corrupted, and betray'd your  
own countrey, and were coming up to betray theirs. It was strange they  
sent him not to the Tower, and more strange that he who answer'd the  
other parts of his discourse joined with him in his reflections. But this  
humour will goe off with time. I shall write to your friend next week.

Farewell.

#### CLXXXIX. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

I HAVE your's of the 4th and 8th. My last was of the 6th. You doe  
not mention the receipt of mine of the 25th past. This day the House made  
choice of members to the Parliament of Britaine; the list as follows. The  
Peers were all in the Court list, except Crawford, who carried by two  
against Rothes. The Commissioner had promised that all the Lords of the  
New Partie should be chosen, and yet left out Hadingtone and Marchmont;  
nor did Roxburgh, &c., see their list till two hours before election; for, having  
secured themselves, they were in no concern to make their people vote for  
such of the *Squadron* as were in their own list, yea, severalls of them were  
suffered to be absent, which made Rothes lose it, and the rest verie near.  
Duke Hamilton and many of the Tories voted for the Miniftrie, and seve-  
ralls in the Court list, particularlie Roseberrie, for Tories. The New Partie  
neither gave nor had votes from them, but went in to the Court list as to  
all, except Lothian, Roseberrie, and Isla; and this to make way for Hading-  
tone and Marchmont. It was in the New Partie's power to have excluded

\* Evidently meaning twelve in number, and not the cypher 12.

the Ministrie by joyning with Duke Hamilton, &c., and the Lord Barons, who were dissatisfied that none of them were to be chosen; but this was not thought safe. The Court's having been for any who voted for Tories, and that the Tories should have voted for the Ministrie, may be easily understood, unless the Whigs will be blind.

February 13th, 1707.

CXC. FROM SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

*February 25, [1]706-7.*

My last was of the 8th. I've been in the country for my health. I've since had your's of the 6th and 13th, but never had that of the 25th. Tell 241 (Tweeddale) and 243 (Roxburgh) that I'll write to them as soon as I have any thing to write to them that they like to hear. Tell 284 (Rothes) that I've done these three days no other thing but made his usage understood, and that when he does come in, I hope he'll bring 272 (Johnstone) in with him. I wrote of his inclination to be in before, and it's like your answer was in the letter that's lost, for I never had any answer. Now it's declared that there is to be no promotion, at least, say they, till two years hence, or at the calling of a new Parliament of Great Britain. I find 9 (the Duke of Marlborough) had long agoe told, in confidence, that there was to be none, tho' both he and 19 (the Lord Treasurer), gave it out that it was to be, and 18 (the Lord Treasurer) said positively that 224 (Duke Hamilton), &c. were to be of it, as I told you; but it's now plain, which I then suspected, that it was done to give credit to the report of a bargain with 47 (the New Party). 31 (The Whig Lords) now declare themselves against a promotion; and yesterday, in the House, my Lord Nottingham, arguing that it seem'd by the Treaty the Queen could not make any of the Scottish Peers, after the Union, fitting Peers,—my Lord Hallifax answer'd, that he wished his Lordship would make that point out, for he was sure it would be better that it were so; the Crown would be deliver'd of great importunities, &c. I'm apt to think no promotion will be for the credit of 48 (the New Party). 32 (The Whig Lords) indulge themselves mightily in vilifying 251 (the Scottish Nobility) for their part in 58 (the Union). My Lord Wharton owned yesterday, in the House, that he doubted much he could have been prevailed on to have parted with his birthright, had he been a Scotch Lord;

and, indeed, such are the times we live in, that I can scarcely persuade any body that some have done it out of love to their country. There is a paper come out, called *Vulpone*, full of facts, to make appear that neither Succession nor Union, or any settlement whatsoever in Scotland, were intended by the Ministry. It's evidently an English pen, and shroudly written; but Scotchmen must have furnished the facts: your friend is in no way concerned, directly nor indirectly. The business of the Abjuration, of Duke Queensberry and Earl of Marchmont, the general Indemnity, of opening the trade with France, of substituting the Union in place of the Succession, the Act of Peace and War, the Act of Security, the turning out the New Party for their zeal for the Succession, and after, Annandale for the same cause, the baffling of the Succession in the hands of the New Party, by hopes of trade from London, the abandoning of the cause of the Succession in Argyle's Ministry, and a great deal more, is insisted on. It's publicly sold, and much talkt of, and yet, which is strange, no enquiry made after the author. We make no doubt here, neither in Parliament nor out of Parliament, but that, upon the Union, wine may be sent from Scotland; and therefore pray buy me two hoggsheds of the best bodyed claret that will keep, that you can get, and tell your friend, that if the lady's wine be sold, a hoggshed or two be bought for her. The Lords divided yesterday upon the 22d Article; 71 against 22.

Farewell.

Write to the other addressees sometimes. Pray let me know what is done in adjusting the publick debts that are to be satisfied by the equivalent; and if I am to be paid, which I need more than I thought I should ever do; for my house will fall.

#### CXCI. FROM THE SAME.

*March 4, [1707].*

My last was of the 25th to you, and of the 1st to your friend, to whom I have written too, this day. I desired you to buy me two hoggsheds of wine, and pray buy too, a hoggshed of small cahors, such as I brought up for my Lord Poulet. I apprehend tricks, but it will be shameful to break the Treaty the first month. 19 (The Lord Treasurer) says that the effects



of 58 (the Union) will be trouble at present, whatever they may prove hereafter. Both he and 14 (the Ducheſs of Marlborough) pretend to apprehend diſorders now more with 59 (the Union) than they did without it. 27 (The Court) is mighty uneasy : they do not diſſemble that 60 (the Union) confounds them, by diſjointing all their meaſures. As they ſpeak, there is to be a third Secretary ; I know not whether your Commiſſioner or Chancellor. 31 (The Whig Lords) run you all down, particularly your nobility, who, they declare, might have had better terms, if they had preſt for them, and that they themſelves were aſhamed that they made themſelves ſo cheap, and therefore they muſt take care of promotions, for what are not ſuch men, ſay they, capable of, who parted with, &c. My anſwer is, that they parted with nothing but names and ſhadows. We talk much of a peace, of which the propoſitions, we ſay, are ready at the Hague, waiting for the Duke. This is highly probable, for the French are not preparing for a campaign. Pray let me know what you have done in adjusting the publick debts, and how 275's (Johnſtone's) concern is ſettled, both as to the year's ſalary and the order for the money for charges, which ſhould be put among the debts ; for tho' he will not claim it here upon that head, he'll claim it for his loſs in the ratifications and fairs, &c.

Farewell.

#### CXCII. TO SECRETARY JOHNSTONE.

YOUR's of the 7th inſtant, mine of the 13th paſt ; ſince which the Committee has been upon the ways of diſpoſing the equivalent for the uſes mentioned in the Treaty. Their report about the coyn and African Company is paſt the Houſe,—the latter with ſeverall alterations. The Houſe goes on the publick debts to-morrow ; when that's over, it's thought the Parliament will riſe. Yeſterday the Exemplification of the Treaty was read, and order'd to be kept in the records. Little elſe of moment has paſſed ſince my laſt, which made my writing needleſs. The Court having of late bungled the reports of the Committee in an odd way, the Old and New Partie are not ſo much at one as when the Union was carrying through. I and others of the New Partie have thoughts of ſeeing you ſhortlie ; by my next you ſhall know when.

March 20th, 1707.

## CXCIH. FROM THE DUKE\* OF ROXBURGH.

*London, Aprill 25th, 1708.*

THIS night 227 (Orkney) has been with me, and tells me . . . † has told him to-night, that if 7 (the Whig Lords) will bid him joyn 30 (the New Party) in 139 (the Elections), he is willing to do it in their own manner; but if they will not bid him, 228 (Orkney) has given [reason] to believe he will join 34 (the Old Party), who have already [made] offers; for this reason I have . . . asked 250 (Somers) to-night when I might see him, and shall write to you . . . 171 (Montrose) went away this day, and on Tuesday seven-night I design to leave this place; in the meantime I must tell you 36 (the Scottish Ministry) are like to do what they please in 2 (Scotland). Adieu. I shall be glad to know how you are.

I had almost forgot to tell you that 237 (Dalrymple) is in very ill humour at 192 (Queensberry), who has taken pains to make him believe that 32 (the New Party) has been the occasion of his being shovled by; so pray undeceive him; and I believe there is no one of 30 (the New Party) that would ever thought of preferring 202 (Seaford) to him.

[Addressed on back.]—To Jervifwood.

## CXCV. FROM THE SAME.

WHAT I wrote of to you last I think is as good as done, for when 160 (Roxburgh) spoke to 250 (Somers), he seemed pleased with the thing, and said he would speak to 7 (the Whig Lords) about it, and that then 160 (Roxburgh) should have an answer. So last night 256 (Sunderland) and 261 (Orford) were with 160 (Roxburgh), and afterwards 261 (Orford) went freight to 187 (Duke Hamilton); and it is now come to this, that 8 (the Whig Lords) are to let 189 (Duke Hamilton) know what are the proper means for him to take in order to be liberated, which 8 (the Whig Lords) are to connive at, but dare not openly appear in, because of appearances; and indeed there is reason for this, for if 36 (the Scottish Ministry) should

\* This title was conferred on 27th April 1707.

† The cypher here used is illegible; probably it was 187, Duke Hamilton.

come to know that 188 (Duke Hamilton) had offered his services to 7 (the Whig Lords) they would oppose his getting out, nay, 43 (the Queen) would be against it, which would spoil the whole. Besides, 8 (the Whig Lords) appearing in this would do him great harm with 6 (the Whigs) in 4 (England); so that this affair is not to be spoke of to any: but when 8 (the Whig Lords) and 187 (Duke Hamilton) are agreed, 7 (the Whig Lords), I suppose, will write to 171 (Montrose) an account of the whole matter; and indeed it is a thorough game, for 189 (Duke Hamilton) will be able to persuade 28 (the Jacobites), in hopes of protection, to take the Abjuration, and I think they that are prisoners, if they do wisely, will demand liberty of the Government, that they may be capable of electing, which, I think, 163 (Roths) and others should insinuate to him; by which means 30 (the New Party) shall be able to exclude 33 (the Old Party) entirely, which, to my knowledge now, 8 (the Whig Lords) are very desirous of, so that 36 (the Scottish Ministry), I think, is almost at an end.

Adieu.

London, April the 27th, 1708.

[Addressed on back]—To Mr. Bailie of Jerviswood.

CXCV. FROM THE SAME.

*London, July the 18th, 1708.*

I HAD your's of the 8th yesterday, as likewise one of the 10th, which I take to have been from you, but I cannot be positive, because it is writ with a different hand.

I have not writ to you since I came here, because I had nothing to say till now. 250 (Somers) came but to town on Friday last, and yesterday 256 (Sunderland). 252 (Somers) met 160 (Roxburgh) at 259's (Halifax's), where they read and considered 169 (Marchmont's) memoriall, and put in writing their opinion as to the severall particulars; but beg that all necessary papers be brought up, particularly attested, [and copies of] the protestations, and of the whole minutes, if possible, of the Clerk's scheme. But before I say any more of the matter, it's fitt to let you know our present circumstances.

In short, 7 (the Whig Lords) and 21 (the Court) are quite broke, but 7 (the Whig Lords) think it of consequence that this be not yet publickly owned, because it may . . . 30 (the New Party) getting up suffi-

cient proofs againſt 33 (the Old Party) upon their . . . at this time, and therefore would have only a very few know it as yet; and indeed I have ſo much to ſay, that I wiſh you was here yourſelf, and 7 (the Whig Lords) beg that you may be here a month or fix weeks before the Parliament ſits down, and deſire me to tell you ſo. They are likewiſe mighty deſirous that ſufficient proofs be got of thoſe promiſes and threatnings they have heard on.

The reaſon of this breach, by all that I can find, is 40 (the Queen's) averſion to 8 (the Whig Lords), and, as 7 (the Whig Lords) tell me, 51 (the Lord Treafurer's) believing that out of 5 (the Whigs) and 11 (the Tories) you may make up a ſufficient partie, which 257 (Sunderland's) colleague and laſt 293 (Speaker) buoys him up with; but 7 (the Whig Lords) laugh at it, and ſay 22 (the Court) can do nothing with this 136 (Parliament), for they have not 12 (the Tories), nor can they ever get them, as indeed to my knowledge 287 (Nottingham) is more averſe to them than ever; and I am likewiſe well informed, that within this few dayes 53 (the Lord Treafurer) ſent a meſſage to Bromly,<sup>asnlmz</sup> but that he refuſed to treat with him. But to come yet cloſer to work.

160 (Roxburgh), after having been three hours yeſterday in the morning with thoſe named before, went in the afternoon again to 252 (Somers) alone, to ſhow him the double of what 162 (Roxburgh) brought up from 238,\* with which he was much pleaſed, and ſaid he thought it to be very well to have it printed<sup>qskoufe</sup> before the Parliament ſit down, with a remarke why it was never heard on before; but juſt now to publiſh it upon 121 (ſucceſs) would ſignifie nothing. He talked a great deal of this whole matter, but ſeemed to think it was to be cautiously gone about, and that before any of 87 (Hanover) could be brought over, it would be neceſſary to have their precedence ſettled by A& of Parliament, which was the only thing that paſt that I did not like, or may be did not well underſtand; but upon the whole, I think it will do this year. But at any rate, will have you to come up ſoon, for things cannot be done in a hurry, nor is it trifles we have to do; nor is there any thing that 30 (the New Party) can propoſe for the good of 2 (Scotland) that 7 (the Whig Lords) will not, I believe, go into, eſpecially the putting the Judicatures on a right foot, which I ſee 250 (Somers) very

\* The explanation as given in the Key has been almoſt wholly worn away.

much inclined to ; and indeed I think we may do what we please, for 266 (Devonshire), 272 (the Lord Keeper), and all the rest that went off last yeare, are now entirely joyned with 7 (the Whig Lords) ; and I assure you 7 (the Whig Lords) are not only entirely for 30 (the New Party), with an averfion of 33 (the Old Party) but they are likewise refolved to have every thing done that's right, and will joyn rather with 12 (the Tories) than contribute any more towards the Lord Treafurer.

I muft own it is a heavy thing upon us that 33 (the Old Party) should have the difpofal of thofe places juft now ; but there is no help for it, fince 34 (the Old Party) has truly greater influence at 21 (Court) than 5 (the Whigs) and 7 (the Whig Lords) have together.

There is a commiffion out for two in Bennet's place. I wifh you would go fee him, and tell him there's no fear but juftice will be done him again before long ; but I think it will be alwayes neceffary to put 8 (the Whig Lords) having no power juft now upon 43 (the Queen's) averfion at them, which in 136 (Parliament) will fignifie nothing, rather than upon 52 (the Lord Treafurer's) having an opinion that he is able to do his bufinefs without them ; for that might make waverers ftartle, particularly 187 (Duke Hamilton) and 209 (Annandale).

8 (The Whig Lords) fay that if this victory is purfued, and all the advantages made on't that may be made on't, it will fet them much more at freedom than formerly, when affairs were in that condition that attacking 38 (the English Miniftry) might have endanger'd the common caufe.

I forgot to tell you, that one of the firft things hinted to Bromly<sup>asnlmz</sup> was, that Harley<sup>gbsmz</sup> fhould be . . . , but he would not enter into a treaty at all. 256 (Sunderland) fays, that if it is made appear that the Clerks, when demanded by an inftrument to give extract of the minutes, faid they had given them up to 192 (Queenfberry), or to 203 (Seafield), it may prove troublefome to them.

8 (The Whig Lords) are of opinion, too, that 187 (Duke Hamilton) and all the Lords of Scotland ought to make representations to the Queen and Parliament, how heavy they think that claufe upon them that empowers 195 (Argyll), and all thofe in his circumftances, to vote at our elections.

I muft likewise tell you, that by half words I find they feem very tired of 139 (the elections) of the Peers in 2 (Scotland) ; nor do they think it will be

an easie thing to determine those of the Commons there ; so pray direct what's to be done in my brother's business, or else I know it won't be done at all.

*Tuesday Morning.*

I find 7 (the Whig Lords) very desirous to have the Committee of the House of Lords renewed, which sat upon the business of the Exchequer, and would therefore have it gone about with all diligence, to find out what imbezements and secret managements there were in the affair of the Customs, till the time they were put upon the foot of England.

I forgot to add to you about Bennet, that I wish you would put him in mind to write a letter to somebody here that may be trusted, complaining that it was hard that men should be punished for freely voting in Parliament, and that he did not [think that] those threatenings he [indeed had] from such and such persons, (whom he must name in the letter, as well as narrate the threatenings), would really be put in execution against him. But I desire you may see the letter before it be sent ; and care must be taken that it be sent by a sure hand.

I have just now had your's of the 13th ; but what I have said before I believe may answer it sufficiently ; but neither in this, nor in your former one, can I find out whom you mean by 240. As to what you say of 183 (Johnstone), I shall be sure to see what can be done.

Adieu.

I send you here inclosed a copy of the Instructions that I believe will go all over England ; as likewise our friend's opinion as to the protestations.

[Addressed on back]—To Mr. Bailie of Jerviswood, at Edinburgh.

# KEYS TO THE CYPHERS.

CYPHER No. I.—[Applicable to the Letters written by the EARL OF ROXBURGH, from November 30th, 1704, to June 11th, 1705, and to those written by SECRETARY JOHN-STONE, from December 2d, 1704, to July 13th, 1705.]

1. Queen,	A	35. Roxburgh,	LL
2. Prince George,	B	36. Seafeild,	MM
3. Duke Marlborough,	C	37. Queensberry,	NN
4. Duchess Marlborough,	D	38. Argyll,	OO
5. Lord Treasurer,	E	39. Duke Hamilton,	PP
6. Whiggs,	F	40. Duke Atholl,	GG
7. Torys,	G	41. Levin,	RR
8. Nottingham,	H	42. Carstairs,	SS
9. Sunderland,	I	43. [Lord] Advocate,	TT
10. Sommers,	K	44. Harley,	UU
11. Peterborough,	L	45. [Lord] Register,	WW
12. Bishop [of] Sarum,	M	46. Treasurer-Deput,	XX
13. House of Lords,	N	47. Cromartie,	YY
14. House of Commons,	O	48. Salton,	ZZ
15. Dutch,	P	49. Montrose,	AAA
16. French,	Q	50. Tweeddale,	BBB
17. Emperour,	R	51. Rothes,	CCC
18. Peace,	S	52. Ormiston,	DDD
19. Warr,	T	53. Marchmont,	EEE
20. Conquist,	U	54. Treaty,	FFF
21. Scotland,	V	55. Annandale,	GGG
22. England,	X	56. Hadintoun,	HHH
23. Unione,	Y	57. Beilhaven,	III
24. Succession,	Z	58. Old Partie,	KKK
25. Scotch Parliament,	AA	59. New Partie,	LLL
26. Trade,	BB	60. Court,	MMM
27. Wool Act,	CC	61. Whartone,	NNN
28. Act of Security,	DD	62. President of Session,	OOO
29. Wine Act,	EE	63. Philliphauigh,	PPP
30. Act of Peace and Warr,	FF	64. Secret.	
31. Limitations,	GG	65. Staires,	RRR
32. Schutz,	HH	66. Glasgow,	SSS
33. Hannover,	I I	67. Loudoun,	TTT
34. Armes,	KK		

## ALPHABET.

A	C	E	G	I	L	N	P	R	T	W	Y
B	D	F	H	K	M	O	Q	S	U	X	Z

CYPHER No. II.—[Applicable to the Letters written by the EARL OF ROXBURGH, from September 8th to December 22d, 1705, and to those written by SECRETARY JOHN-STONE, from August 23d, 1705, to August 1706.]

To 20 inclusive, Nulls to be used in the Alphabet often, and sometimes among the figures. The Alphabet, the same they have already [No. I.]

Queen, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Prince George, 25.

Duke Marlborough, 26, 27, 28.

Duchess Marlborough, 29, 30, 31.

Lord Treasurer, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Whigs, 37, 38.

Tories, 39, 40.

Nottingham, 41, 42.

Sunderland, 43, 44.

Sommers, 45, 46.

Peterborough, 47, 48.

Bishop [of] Sarum, 49, 50.

English Parliament, 51, 52.

House of Lords, 53, 54.

House of Commons, 55, 56.

The Court, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Dutch, 61, 62.

French, 63, 64.

Emperour, 65.

Peace, 66, 67.

War, 68, 69.

Conquest, 70, 71.

England, 72, 73.

Scotland, 74, 75.

Union, 76, 77.

Succession, 78, 79, 80.

Limitations, 81, 82.

Communion of Trade, 83, 84.

Treaty, 85, 86.

Scotch Parliament, 87, 88.

Arming the Country, 89, 90.

Barrons Act, 91, 92.

Act of Peace and War, 93, 94.

Prince of Wales, 95, 96.

Hannover, 97, 98.

Old Party, 99, 100.

New Party, 101, 102.

Presbiterians, 103, 104.

Cavaliers, 105, 106.

Schutz, 107, 108.

Duke Hamilton, 109, 110.

Duke Queensberry, 111, 112.

Duke Argyle, 113, 114.

Earl Seafield, 115, 116.

Earl Roxburghe, 117, 118.

Earl Levin, 119, 120.

Carstairs, 121, 122.

[Lord] Advocat, 123, 124.

Duncomb, 125, 126.

Lord Dysart, 127, 128.

Hodges, 129, 130.

Harley, 131, 132.

Paterson, 133, 134.

Ridpath, 135, 136.

Hutton, 137, 138.

Lord Haversham, 139, 140.

Earl Rochester, 141, 142.

Nairn, 143, 144.

The Campbells, 145, 146.

Mr. Johnstoun, 147, 148.

Mr. Lockhart, 149, 150.

Lord Poulett, 151, 152.

Church Party or Bishops, 153, 154.

Lord Wharton, 155, 156.

Lord Hallifax, 157, 158.

Marquis Tweeddale, 159, 160.

Montrose, 161, 162.

Rothess, 163, 164.

Haddingtoun, 165, 166.

Marchmont, 167, 168.

Belhaven, 169, 170.

Ormeston, 171, 172.

Salton, 173, 174.

Jarviswood, 175, 176.

Earl Orkney, 177, 178.

Lady Orkney, 179, 180.

Lord Portmore, 181, 182.

Duke Atholl, 183, 184.

Cromerty, 185, 186.

Prestonhall, 187, 188.



President of the Session, 189, 190.  
 Philliphaugh, 191, 192.  
 Lord Stairs, 193, 194.  
 Lord Glasgow, 195, 196.

Lord Lowdown, 197, 198.  
 Mr. Wedderburn, 199, 200.  
 Balcarras, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205.  
 Annandale, 206, 207, 208.

CYPHER No. III.—[Applicable to the Letters written by SECRETARY JOHNSTONE, from September 21st, 1706, to March 4th, 1707, and to the Letter written by the EARL OF ROXBURGH on September 19th, 1706.]

## THINGS.

Queen, 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 Prince George, 5.  
 Duke Marlborough, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
 Duchess Marlborough, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.  
 Treasurer, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 English Parliament, 21.  
 House of Lords, 22.  
 Commons, 23.  
 Court, 24, 25, 26, 27.  
 Whigs, 28, 29, 30.  
 Whig Lords, 31, 32.  
 Countrey Whigs, 33, 34.  
 Tories, 35, 36.  
 England, 37.  
 Scotland, 38.  
 Scotch Parliament, 39, 40.  
 Jacobites, 41, 42.  
 Presbeterians, 43, 44.  
 Old Partie, 45, 46.  
 New Partie, 47, 48.  
 Cavaliers, 49.  
 Dutch, 50.  
 French, 51.  
 Emperour, 52.  
 . . . . . 53.  
 War, 54.  
 Conquest, 55.  
 Standing Armies, 56, 57.  
 Union, 58, 59, 60.  
 Succession, 61, 62, 63.  
 Limitations, 64.  
 Incorporating Union, 65.  
 Federall Union, 66.  
 Treaty, 67.  
 Commissioners of Union, 68.  
 Prince of Wales, 69, 70, 71.  
 Hanover, 72, 73, 74.  
 High Church, 75, 76.  
 Dissenters, 77.

Secret Treaty with France, 78, 79, 80, 81.  
 New Parliament [perhaps Party], 82, 83.  
 Church Partie, 84, 85.  
 Communication of Trade, 86.  
 English Ministrie, 87, 88.  
 Scots Ministrie, 89, 90.  
 Act of Peace and War, 91.  
 Barrons Act, 92.  
 Act of Security, 93.  
 Arming the Countrey, 94.  
 Address to the Queen, 95.  
 City of London, 96.  
 The Merchants, 97.  
 For the Union, 98, 99.  
 Against the Union, 100, 101.  
 A Sum of Money, 102, 103, 104.  
 The late Act of Roguerie, 105.  
 The success of the Campaign, 106.  
 Success, 107.  
 Scotland's being a handle, 108.  
 Devision among the Whigs, 109.  
 Devision among the Tories, 110.  
 Whigs acting against their principles, 111.  
 A Discoverie, 112.  
 A Plot on Foot, 113.  
 Queensberry's Plot, 114.  
 Church, 115, 116.

## ENGLISH, OR RESIDING IN ENGLAND.

Sommers, 121, 122, 123, 124.  
 Wharton, 125, 126, 127, 128.  
 Sunderland, 129, 130, 131, 132.  
 Halifax, 133, 134.  
 Oxford, 135.  
 The Quinque Viri, 136, 137, 138.  
 Duke Somerset, 139.  
 Devonshire, 140.  
 Kingstone, 141.

## KEYS TO THE CYPHERS.

Carlisle, 142.  
 Paulett, 143.  
 Townsend, 144.  
 Duke Newcastle, 145.  
 Newcastle's Squadron, 146.  
 Lord Keeper, 147.  
 Duke Shrewsbury, 148.  
 Duke Montagu, 149.  
 Montagu's Squadron, 150.  
 Archbishop, 151.  
 Bishop of Norwich, 152.  
 Sarum, 153, 154, 155.  
 His Ladie, 156, 157.  
 Chief Justice Holt, 158.  
 Chief Justice Trevors, 159.  
 The Lawers, 160.  
 Duke of Leeds, 161.  
 Duke of Ormond, 162.  
 Lord Rochester, 163.  
 Nottingham, 164.  
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[Although many of the cyphers contained in the Keys Nos. III and IV do not occur in the foregoing Letters, it has been considered proper to print the Keys without any abridgment, as those cyphers may throw light upon documents preserved elsewhere.

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- Treasurer Depute of Scotland. See Baillie, Glasgow.
- Treasurer, Lord High, of England. See Godolphin.
- Treaters for the Union, 144-152, 161, 184.
- Treves, 111.
- Trimmer, Mr., 50.
- Tullibardine, Earl of, (afterwards Duke of Atholl), Lord Privy Seal of Scotland from 15th December 1702 to 18th June 1705, 7-10. See also Atholl.
- Tweeddale, Marquis of, Lord High Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament in 1704; Lord Chancellor of Scotland from 17th October 1704 to 9th March 1705; *passim*.
- UNION of the Crowns in 1603, 14.
- Union of Scotland and England, *passim*.

- VENDOME, Marshal, 23.  
 Volpone, (Vulpone), a paper so called, 190.  
 WALES, the Prince of, 137—174 *passim*.  
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Page 19, line 6, "gaimer," so in the MS., should obviously be "game," or "gamester."

P. 23, l. 18, for "a swer," read "censure."

P. 33, l. 4 from foot of text, for "mention," read "mentain" (maintain).

P. 34, lines 15 and 16 should be pointed thus:—"Queensberry says, with Rothes and five or six more, he will doe the businesse; whom it seems Ormiston has promised to get him."

P. 40, l. 6 from foot of text, for "Old Party," read "New Party."

P. 44, l. 5 from foot for "23 England," read "22 England."

P. 54, l. 2. supply the blank with the words "her Majestie's [service.]"

P. 59, l. 20, for "charge," read "change."

P. 81, l. 12 from foot, there should either be a semicolon after the word "service," or the word "tend" be substituted for "be injurious."

P. 89, lines 13—11 from foot of text should be pointed thus:—"The change of behaviour to you proceeds from the failling of the Representation; and Stair, &c., either have some design upon Johnstone's daughter, or would" &c.

P. 113, l. 5, for ". . . se," read "promise."

P. 124, l. 13, for "less," read "cess."

P. 170, l. 18, for "in," read "is."















